

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 605.—VOL. XXII.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1853.

[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S MARRIAGE.

THE English press has but too often had occasion, as the only free press in Europe, and as, to some extent, the guardian of the liberties of the old world, to comment, in severe terms, upon the public conduct of the Emperor of the French. It has denounced his policy; condoled with the people over whom he rules, upon the loss of the last vestiges of their dearly-purchased freedom; and expressed its conviction, founded upon an impartial survey of the past, as well as upon a just appreciation of the present, that he would not always be able to govern that brave, generous, and high-spirited nation upon the brute-force principle on which he has hitherto acted. At times the comments of the English press have been of an acerbity calculated to produce irritation in the mind of the Emperor, if not to imperil the good understanding that yet subsists between the two Governments. However greatly such a result ought to be deprecated, it is scarcely possible to desire that the free opinion of this country should have been otherwise expressed. It is so obviously the interest of Great Britain, that her rich, her powerful, her intelligent, and her nearest neighbour should be happy and prosperous, in the full enjoyment of that sober constitutional freedom which is the highest result of civilisation, and the best guarantee of peace, that the leaders of public opinion in this country could not be otherwise than alarmed at the establishment of so stringent a despotism as that of Louis Napoleon. But the hostility expressed has been towards the system, and not towards the man. Up to the day—now nearly fourteen months ago—when he totally destroyed the liberties of France, public opinion in this country went strongly with him, and was as strongly directed against the obstructive, obstinate, and factious Legislative Assembly that prevented every peaceable solution of the immense difficulty which then oppressed the energies, and perplexed the intellect of France. But the case was altered when he turned the victory of December, 1851, to such libticial account. It was not because he chose to be declared President for ten years, or because, at a later period, he was proclaimed by acclamation hereditary Emperor of the French, that the English press and the English public looked with unfavourable eyes upon his policy. It was because he strove to eradicate every symptom and remnant of the freedom which so polished a nation deserved to enjoy—and which, sooner or later, it must possess—that all impartial observers in this country considered him to be a short-sighted and violent man, blinded by ambition and passion, obstinately attached to an exploded principle of Bonapartism, and recklessly determined to endanger not only the internal and external peace of his own country, but of the whole civilised world. For these reasons the English press, with but few exceptions, looked upon his acts with alarm and sorrow, mixed at times with indignation; and indulged the hope that, for their own sake, if not for that of others, the French would close the era of revolutions—not in a military despotism, too unnatural to last, but in a safe constitutional system, under Louis Napoleon, or some other person.

Against Louis Napoleon himself—the evident choice of the French people—the only Sovereign or chief possible for France

at the present time, there was really no ill-will. On the contrary, we believe that any relaxation of his pitiless system, showing a determination on his part to govern by reason, and not by the sword, and to allow the French the liberty of speech and writing, which is natural in so advanced a state of society as theirs, would have been hailed in this country with loud acclamations. We think the Emperor himself will see, in the expression of opinion which the announcement of his approaching marriage has called forth, a striking proof that the English are predisposed to judge of him favourably, whenever his public policy or his private conduct will permit them to do so. If he be indeed the free choice of the French nation—if he be the Sovereign on whom the mass of the people have set their hearts—whatever strengthens his position, whether it be a marriage or a treaty, becomes a guarantee for the future peace and good government of his country. It is only ill-established and disputed despotisms that are cruel and sanguinary; and, for this reason, if Louis Napoleon be the necessity of France—as everything seems to show—every circumstance that tends to support his cause, and to weaken that of his opponents, must be looked upon as an advantage. In his extraordinary career all the incidents are surprising, theatrical, romantic, and marvellous. His marriage is no exception to the general tenour of his life. Among Roman Catholic Royal houses—and none other would have been suitable alliances for him—his choice was limited. He tried among them wherever there was a prospect of success, and failed egregiously. At last he did what he should have done at first. He chose for himself; made the heart (for even this ap-

parently cold and hard man has a heart) the arbiter of his destiny in marriage, as meaner mortals have been accustomed to do, and wooed and won a lady of private, though of noble station, qualified in every way to adorn the Imperial throne to which he offered to raise her.

There are some passages in the remarkable speech in which he announced his determination to his assembled Senators to marry Mademoiselle de Montijo, at which good taste, as well as good feeling, might take offence. It was not a chivalrous act to sneer either at the Protestantism of the Duchess of Orleans, or at the *status* of the princely house from which she sprang. Neither can it be considered a sign of political wisdom on his part to have depreciated in his speech the Royal and Ducal houses of Germany, with some of whom he strove to form a matrimonial alliance; nor to allude in such pointed terms to the misfortunes that befell Napoleon I. after the repudiation of the Empress Josephine, for an Austrian Princess. As an *ad captandum* argument for the great populace and soldiery, the allusion was perhaps a skilful one, but its effect upon the minds of the Continental Sovereigns cannot but be irritating. In other respects the speech was exceedingly well calculated to serve its purpose, and there can be little doubt that, except among the upper classes of French fashionable society, where the Emperor never had, and probably never will have, many friends or admirers, it will produce a good effect. The peasantry, the soldiery, and the shopkeepers will be satisfied. He could not have pleased the French masses so greatly by any possible Royal alliance that he could have formed. It has, perhaps, struck the Emperor, as it strikes others, that it is a pity he

did not take this step in the first instance, and before being goaded into it by the refusal of other ladies with whom he was anxious to form alliances for reasons of State policy; but, taken all in all, his determination and his reasons for it have been received with respectful sympathy, if not with applause. In this country, even more than in France, it has been felt that he has taken a right course. There is a boldness as well as a generosity in the deed, which go to the heart of the multitude; and identify him with the people in the most momentous action of his, as of every other man's life. It is impossible not to feel an interest in such a career and in such a character; and equally impossible not to feel a solicitude for the happiness of the brilliant and estimable lady who is to be raised to so perilous a height, amid so sensitive and peculiar a people as the French. We cordially hope, for the sake of all Europe, with whose history, past and future, this man and his family are so intimately associated, that his personal happiness may be increased by the change in his condition—that the stability of his throne may be secured by it—and that, among its first consequences, may be a relaxation of the intensely military and despotic system which, since the days of the *coup d'état*, has weighed upon the French people. But let him look well to the national exchequer. It is there that the rock of danger is situated. With a free Parliament, and a moderately free press, he may avoid a financial convulsion. Without them, not even his happy marriage will enable him to steer clear of that, and of many other dangers.



MADemoisELLE DE MONTIJO.—EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

THE EMPEROR'S MARRIAGE.

The civil marriage of the Emperor will take place at the Tuileries, on the evening of this day (Saturday). At eight o'clock this evening the Grand Master of the Ceremonies will proceed, in two of the Imperial equipages, to convey the Imperial fiancée, with her illustrious mother, and the Ambassador of the Queen of Spain, to the Palace of the Tuileries, where they will be received by the Prince Napoleon Joseph and the Princess Mathilde. Around the Emperor, in the family *salon*, will stand the Cardinals, the Marshals and Admirals, the Ministers, the Grand Officers of his Household, and the Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty now in Paris. The cortège will proceed to the Salle des Maréchaux, where the ceremony of the civil marriage will be accomplished. At the end of the *salle*, next the garden, two chairs of state will have been placed on an estrade, one on the right for the Emperor, and the other on the left for the future Empress. At the foot of the estrade, on the left, will be placed a table, on which will lie the civil register of the family of the Emperor. On the entrance of his Majesty and of the future Empress, the company will rise and remain standing to the end of the ceremony. The Minister of State will receive the declarations of the Emperor and of her Excellency Mdlle. Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Téba, and will declare them united in marriage. The President of the Council of State will present a pen to the Emperor, and next to the Empress. The act will be signed by their Majesties, by her Excellency the Countess de Montijo, by the Minister of Spain, the Princes and Princesses according to their rank, and by the witnesses appointed by his Majesty. After the ceremony the Empress will be conducted back to the Elysée with the ceremonial observed for her coming.

The religious ceremony of the marriage will take place to-morrow (Sunday the 30th) at Notre Dame. The cathedral will be fitted up with great splendour. The Emperor will leave the Tuileries at half-past twelve, and will enter by the grand door of the cathedral. Mass will commence at one o'clock. It has been decided that the Empress shall wear a diadem on her entrance to the cathedral, the civil marriage being considered as raising her to that rank. Her carriage will be drawn to Notre Dame by six white horses. M. Auber, lately appointed Director of the Imperial chapel, will superintend the music during the ceremony. He will have M. Adam under his orders. Mr. Halévy will fill the place occupied by M. Paer under the Monarchy.

The Archbishop of Paris (who will perform the ceremony) went to the Elysée on Tuesday to pay a visit to the Countess de Montijo.

Immediately after the ceremony the Emperor and his bride will set out for St. Cloud, where they will pass a few days.

The ladies of the household of the new Empress have been nominated. The Princess of Essling is Grand Mistress; the Duchess de Bassano, Lady of Honour. There are six Ladies of the Palace, a Grand Master (Count Tascher de la Pagerie), two Chamberlains, and an Equerry.

The Ministerial papers state that all the despatches received by the Government from the departments are "unanimous" in testifying to the satisfaction experienced by the people at the Emperor's marriage. The peasants and operatives are said to have expressed the warmest enthusiasm at reading the communication from the Emperor to the Senate and Corps Legislatif.

It is fully expected that the marriage will be accompanied by an extensive, if not a general, amnesty. The exiled generals will, it is said, shortly receive a "pardon."

On Saturday last, at twelve o'clock, the members of the bureaux of the Senate and Legislative Body, and the members of the Council of State, waited on the Emperor at the Tuileries, to receive the communication relative to his marriage, when his Majesty pronounced the following address:—

I yield to the wish so often manifested by the country in coming to announce to you my marriage.

The alliance which I contract is not in accordance with the traditions of ancient policy, and therein is its advantage. France, by its successive revolutions, has ever abruptly separated from the rest of Europe. Every wise Government ought to try to make it re-enter in the pale of the old Monarchies. But this result will be more surely attained by a straightforward and frank policy, by loyalty in conduct, than by Royal alliances, which create a false security, and often substitute family interests for those of the nation. Moreover, the example of the past has left in the mind of the people superstitious feelings. It has not been forgotten that, for seventy years, foreign Princesses have not mounted the Throne but to behold their race dispossessed and proscribed by war or by revolution. One woman alone seemed to bring happiness, and to live more than the others in the memory of the people; and that woman—the modest and good wife of General Bonaparte—was not the issue of Royal blood. It must, however, be admitted, that, in 1810, the marriage of Napoleon I. with Marie Louise was a great event. It was a pledge for the future—a real satisfaction to the national pride—as the ancient and illustrious branch of the House of Austria, who had been so long at war with us, was seen to solicit the alliance of the elected chief of a new empire. Under the last reign, on the contrary, the *amour propre* of the country had to suffer, when the heir to the Crown solicited, fruitlessly, during several years, a princely alliance, to obtain it only in a secondary rank, and in a different religion.

When, in presence of old Europe one is borne on by the force of a new principle to the height of ancient dynasties, it is not by giving an ancient character to one's escutcheon (*envieillesant son blason*), and by seeking to introduce oneself at all costs into a family, that one is accepted. It is rather by ever remembering one's origin, by preserving one's own character, and by adopting frankly, in presence of Europe, the position of *parvenu*—a glorious title, when one obtains it by the free suffrages of a great people. Thus, obliged to depart from precedents followed to the present day, my marriage became a private affair, and there remained only the choice of the person.

She who has been the object of my preference is of distinguished birth. French in heart, by education, by the recollection of the blood shed by her father in the cause of the empire, she has, as a Spaniard, the advantage of not having in France a family to whom it might be necessary to give honours and fortune. Endowed with all the qualities of the mind, she will be the ornament of the throne; in the day of danger she would be one of its courageous supporters. A Catholic, she will address to Heaven the same prayers with me for the happiness of France. In fine, by her grace and her goodness she will, I have the firm hope, endeavour to revive, in the same position, the virtues of the Empress Josephine.

I come, then, Messieurs, to announce to France that I have preferred the woman whom I love and whom I respect, to one who is unknown, and whose alliance would have had advantages mixed with sacrifices. Without disdaining any one, I yet yield to my inclinations, but after having taken counsel from my reason and my convictions. In fine, by placing the independence, the qualities of the heart, domestic happiness, above dynastic prejudices and the calculations of ambition, I shall not be less strong because I shall be more free.

Soon, proceeding to Notre Dame, I shall present the Empress to the people and to the army; the confidence they have in me assures me of their sympathy; and you, Messieurs, on learning better to appreciate her whom I have chosen, you will allow that on this occasion also I have been inspired by Providence.

Special messengers have been sent by all the Ambassadors in Paris to their respective Governments, bearing the message of the Emperor respecting his marriage.

There is much more confidence upon the Bourse, and the money market has slightly rallied, but the improvement does not seem attributable to the tone of the Emperor's speech, which explicitly severs France from the institutions of other countries, and alludes, in language of an insulting character, to the advances made by Austria in bringing about the marriage of Maria Louisa to Napoleon. The term used in describing the action of the Austrian Court is "*briguer*"—which means, "to manoeuvre, in order to obtain a thing"—an offensive expression which cannot fail to be resented at Vienna. It is said that explanations have already been required of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and that an evasive answer has been given. The feeling of resentment which Louis Napoleon still cherishes for the Orleans family is shown in stigmatising the marriage of the late Duke of Orleans as an alliance with a Princess of secondary rank and different religion.

The Senate and Legislative Body are convoked for the 14th of February.

There has been another sale, or rather attempt at sale, of some remaining portions of the Orleans property. Some portions of the property at Eu were put up at 500,000 francs, and there was only one bidding of 50 francs. The lot was therefore knocked down at 500,050 francs. A lot in the Morbihan, put up at 120,000 francs, had the same fate. It is reasonable to infer that these lots were purchased by some friend of the family, in order to comply with the terms of the decree. The transfer duty must be paid, but this sacrifice will be more than covered, if, by keeping the property from being sacrificed now, there should at some future period be a better market. The personal property has been greatly sacrificed, with the exception of the pictures of the Duchess of Orleans, which brought enormous prices. The other portions of property in the late sale on the account of that princess were comparatively given away. It is asserted that what was sold for less than 200,000 francs, cost more than a million and a half.

The port of Marseilles was connected a few days ago with the subma-

rine telegraph. The arrangement will, of course, facilitate the transmission of messages on the route to India and Australia, &c.

FAMILY OF THE EMPRESS.

We have been favoured by an obliging Scottish correspondent with the following particulars respecting the family of the Empress Eugénie:—

The Duchess of Montijo's grandfather, Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Conneath, Dumfriesshire, was a gentleman of large landed property, in right of his father; her grandmother was Miss Wilson, of Kelton Castle, in Galloway. The Duchess's father (grandfather of the Empress), Mr. William Kirkpatrick, went early in life to Malaga, where he was British Consul for many years, and where he married the only daughter of Baron Grevennee. He had three daughters by the marriage: the eldest, Maria, married Count Montijo, father of the Empress. In conformity with Spanish custom, Miss Kirkpatrick preferred using the title of Countess to that of Duchess; the former being the older title, and therefore, more highly esteemed in Spain. All the sisters were educated in Paris, and were detained there nine years, along with their mother, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, on account of the war with England. They returned to Spain in 1814, when peace was proclaimed, but not before visiting London, where the three Misses Kirkpatrick remained for some time, and where they were much admired. I may mention that they were among the first who appeared in London with the high bonnets. Harriet, the second sister, married a Count, whose name I forget, and was soon a widow. Carlotta, the youngest, married a cousin, Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, whose mother was heiress of Cargere, Dumfriesshire, and whose father was British Consul at Havre, but both died young. The Duchess of Montijo's father died some years ago at Malaga, as also did Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who was poisoned by mistake by some wrong medicine administered to her. The Duchess has one aunt alive in Dumfriesshire, and several cousins who live in Brussels—men of independent fortune.

Mdlle. de Montijo's father belonged to one of the most ancient of the noble houses of Spain. He was a grandee of the first-class, of a family which, for several centuries past, has contracted alliances with the oldest and most glorious houses in Europe. The Count de Montijo fought bravely under the standard of France, as Colonel of Artillery in the Peninsular war. At the battle of Salamanca he lost an eye, and had his leg fractured. When the French army were driven out from the Peninsula, the Count accompanied them in their retreat, and continued to serve in the French army. He was decorated by the Emperor himself for the courage he displayed in the campaign of 1814. When the allies marched upon Paris in 1814, Napoleon confided to the Count the task of tracing out the fortifications of the capital, and placed him at the head of the pupils of the Polytechnic School, with the mission to defend the Buttes de St. Chaumont. In executing these duties, he fired, it is said, the last guns that were discharged before Paris in 1814. The Count died in 1839, when Mdlle. Eugénie was twelve years of age. The true *sangre azul* of the great Alonzo Perez de Guzman, who defended Tarifa in 1292, flows in her veins. The first Count de Téba was created about 1492, by Ferdinand and Isabella, for his gallant conduct before Granada. Her grandfather, Palafox, was the heroic defender of Saragossa, against the French invaders of Spain—a fact which is not so strongly insisted upon by the Government papers as the military exploits of her father. When the Count de Téba was about to marry Miss Kirkpatrick, the daughter of a Consul at Malaga, it was necessary, as he was a grandee of Spain, to obtain the King's consent. The descent of the Kirkpatricks was rather less illustrious than that of the defender of Tarifa, but the Scottish heralds set to work with such diligence that a suitable pedigree was produced, and Ferdinand exclaimed: "Let the good man marry the daughter of Fingal."

The issue of this marriage was the lady who now attracts so large a share of the attention of Europe, and who combines, by descent, the pride and energy of the Spanish and Scottish races.

Mdlle. Montijo was born in Grenada, in the year 1827. She possesses considerable personal attractions, but more in the style of English than Spanish beauty. Her complexion is extremely fair—her features are regular, and yet full of expression—and her manners extremely winning. In stature she is slightly above the middle height. The attractions of her person, the distinction of her manners, and the vivacity of her character, are well known to those fashionable circles in London in which she has been received during her visits to this country. The *tutulus* of the Countess de Montijo and her mother at Madrid used to comprise all that was most distinguished in rank and eminence in Spanish society. The English, particularly, were made welcome at her house, and few English gentlemen who have visited Madrid can have forgotten these receptions. The family usually quitted Madrid during the hot season, passing the summer at some watering-place in the south of France, and the winter in Paris. The education of the young Empress has been superior to that generally received by Spanish ladies who do not travel, and she is said to be what the French call *spirituelle*.

M. Fould, the Minister of State, waited on Mademoiselle de Montijo on Tuesday, for the purpose of delivering over to her the diamonds of the Crown, many of which have been newly mounted for the occasion. At the marriage ceremony she is to wear a diadem of diamonds and pearls—the pearls being arranged to represent orange-flowers. The head-dress, which cost 600,000fr., is a present from the Emperor. The lace of her wedding-dress is to be of *pointe d'Alençon*, and will cost 40,000 francs. A dotation of 5,000,000fr. will be demanded for the Empress. She is said to be extremely charitable, and there are already indications that she will become exceedingly popular.



BRIDE-CAKE OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

The Bride-Cake for the Imperial marriage, of which the above is a representation, has been made by Messrs. Purcell, the confectioners, of Cornhill. The cake weighs 320 lb., exclusive of the decorations. The design consists of a group of eight splendid cornucopias pouring out beautiful flowers, emblematic of Peace and Plenty, and surmounted by a vase of alabaster, exquisitely carved, with the eagles of France for supporters. The bouquet for the centre of the vase contains the *fleur-de-lis* entwined with the Spanish *jasmine* and Irish *shamrock*, overshadowed by the eagle's feather. The whole of the flowers are of English manufacture. The entire cake, including the ornaments, was designed and completed within three days. The following are the ingredients of the Cake:—Dorset butter, 24lb; loaf sugar, 84lb; currants, 30lb; raisins, 30lb; flour, 28lb; Jordan almonds, 42lb; eggs, 332; lemons, 40; orange, lemon, and citron-rings, 24lb; three bottles Eau-de-vie; two bottles Crème de Noyeau.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

As your readers may imagine, but one topic has place for the moment here; and we add with regret, that few events have given place to more spiteful remarks, more curious sentiments, or more calumnious reports, than the marriage of Louis Napoleon with Mdlle. de Montijo—a young lady whose character, conduct, position, education, talents, and personal advantages, might be supposed to excite sympathy instead of malice. The fact is, that the Emperor's selection of a private individual to share his throne, has caused, in the female portion of the society, a degree of jealousy it is really difficult to conceive; and, alas! for the gallantry of Frenchmen of the nineteenth century, they find nothing better to do than to repeat the scandals originating in the *boudoirs* of the fairer part of the creation. Hence, the most extravagant tales are passed from mouth to mouth: histories that have never occurred, anecdotes destitute of the slightest foundation, conversations of which not one word has been uttered, go the round among those who do believe them, and of those who do not, but are glad to find auditors who will.

To the credit of the hearts of both the high contracting parties we give the following details, little known, but *strictly true*.—For upwards of two years the attachment to which the seal is about to be given has existed on both sides. So high an opinion did Louis Napoleon entertain of the sense and discretion of the object of his affection, that, on the eve of the *coup d'état*, he revealed to her his plans, entreating her, with her mother, to quit Paris, fearing the possible issue of the struggle. She, in obedience to his wishes, consented; and her parting words were, "Remember, if you fail, my hand and fortune await you at Madrid." Honour to the Emperor, who has claimed what was offered to the baffled and ruined adventurer! Mdlle. de Montijo has formally refused the jointure of 5,000,000 fr. placed at her disposal: her letter, signifying this intention is, we are informed by a friend who read it, a model of tact, dignity, and delicacy. Mdlle. de Montijo is, as our readers are already aware, one of the most ancient families in Spain. She possesses at present a fortune of £4000 a year, which will be increased at the decease of her mother. A large portion of her income has yearly been expended in charity, and in aiding the less fortunate members of her family in Spain; indeed, her generosity and good deeds are unfailing, and cannot but render her popular among the people she is called upon to aid in governing. It is a fact that her political opinions tend wholly to the Liberal side, and that it is her earnest desire that her marriage should be the occasion for the declaration of the long-talked-of amnesty. It is hinted that the turn of feeling evident in the speech of Louis Napoleon, and the unproved appearance in the press of certain articles which months ago would have called down the severest measures on the heads of the authors and the journals, are principally attributable to her happy influence.

After the civil marriage there is to be a spectacle at the Court; and on Sunday the Imperial couple proceed, after the ceremony at Notre Dame, to St. Cloud, there to remain in retirement till the 7th of February, when they return to Paris to attend the ball of the Senate.

There is little doubt but that a complete reform will be at once effected in the Court on the score of morality and propriety; a measure highly desirable, and calculated to produce a most favourable impression on all the respectable portion of society.

It appears quite certain that the marriage of the Prince Napoleon Jerome with the daughter of the Prince de Wagram is not to take place. The father, it is said, is not sufficiently assured as to the security of the position to risk his daughter's future on it. Doubtless, this want of faith will, in itself, produce some coldness between the Bonapartes and the Berthiers.

The ball at the Tuileries went off coldly, and produced little or no sensation, so much is the public mind occupied with the great affair of the day. Mdlle. Montijo was not, of course, present, having, on leaving her residence at the Place Vendôme, to take up with her mother, her temporary abode at the Elysée, bidden adieu to her friends for the moment, signifying that she could not accept any invitations, nor would she receive any visits, but those officially necessary, and those of the members of her own family, until the period of her marriage.

At the theatres, the chief attractions of the moment are two versions of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the Ambigu-Comique and at the Gaieté. The former is, in itself, a piece full of stirring interest, admirably put together, admirably played, and with a most effective *mise en scène*; but it might pretty nearly as well be called an adaptation from the "Arabian Nights," as from the book of Mrs. Stowe, so little does it follow the thread of the narrative. Some of the principal characters are like *Hamlet*, in the strolling company's version of the play, "left out by particular desire;" others are so wholly transmogrified as to lose every trace of identity with the originals; and even the tale itself bears merely a family likeness to the one whose name it has adopted. That at the Gaieté is much more faithful to the text, and has, for that reason, infinitely more interest, to our taste. The character of *Evangeline*, which in the other shares the fate of the *Hamlet* alluded to, is rendered with singular delicacy and intelligence by Dinah Félix, the sister of Mdlle. Rachel; and Madame de Lacressonnière displayed all the energy of maternal love, all the depth of passion and feeling of *Eliza*, with a force of sentiment and dramatic power beyond all criticism. The scenery is managed with singular skill and effect, more especially that which represents the banks of the Ohio; it has a truth and a reality of locality and atmosphere difficult to conceive as the result of art. Both pieces have been received with immense applause, but we venture to predict a more lasting success for that of the Gaieté. The Opéra Comique announces for next Monday two new works. The first is an opera in one act, entitled "Les Noces de Jeannette;" the second, an adaptation from the well-known burlesque, "La Sourde; ou, l'Auberge Pleine." A variety of official and public fêtes are announced for the end of this and the commencement of the ensuing month. The *Bal du Sénat* will, doubtless, be among the most magnificent.

ITALY.

A trial has taken place in Genoa similar to that of the Madiai in Tuscany. The name of the accused is Daniel Mazzinghi, twenty-five years of age, and a surgeon by profession. The trial took place with closed doors, but it is said that he was charged with having, in company with Captain Packenham, of the British navy, preached against the religion of the State, and in praise of Protestantism. He was sentenced to imprisonment for three years. Count Cavour, the Prime Minister, has promised to interfere, and it is probable that ere this Mazzinghi is liberated.

Fewer Englishmen now reside in Tuscany than before the revolution half the lodgings in the town are unlet. The Madiai and Mather affairs have had their influence in keeping away the English. Madiai, the husband, whose death has been prematurely announced, is labouring under an impression that he is being slowly poisoned. His best friends in Florence seem to fear more for his mind than his life at present.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope has had a severe attack of illness. It is doubted whether he will be able to assist at the coronation of Louis Napoleon.

GERMANY.

Considerable sensation has been excited in Germany by the proposition of a new work by Professor Gervinus, entitled "Introduction to the History of the Nineteenth Century." The professor is cited before the legal tribunals, and the volume is everywhere seized by the police. Professor Gervinus believes he has discovered the laws by which the development of nations is governed—this law being the inevitable

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following have recently taken place:—*Rectories*: The Rev. S. Andrew, to Hanwell, near Launceston; the Rev. Lord A. Hervey, M.A., to Horingsheath, near Bury St. Edmunds; the Rev. A. B. Hill, to High Roding, Essex; the Rev. C. E. Hosken, B.A., to Luxulyan, Cornwall; the Rev. P. S. Bagge, M.A., to Walpole St. Peter's, Norwich; the Rev. H. Jellet, M.A., to Abingdon, Killanardish, diocese of Cloyne. *Vicarages*: the Rev. C. W. H. H. Sidney, to Gooderstone, Norfolk; the Rev. W. H. Jones, M.A., to Mottram-in-Longendale, Lancashire; the Rev. H. S. Pollard, M.A., to Edlington, Lincolnshire; the Rev. D. L. Alexander, B.A., to Ganton, Yorkshire.

The Bishop of London has given notice to the authorities of the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, the rectory of which lately became vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Antrobus, B.D., that he has suspended the tithes, &c., with a view to the apportionment of some of them to the augmentation of neighbouring and poorer parishes.

NEW CHURCHES.—From a Parliamentary paper, it appears that there are 580 new churches required in England and Wales. In the diocese of Canterbury 5 are required, in York 17, in London 58, in Durham 26, in Winchester 30, in Bangor 11, in Bath and Wells 2, in Carlisle 6, in Chester 21, in Ely 4, in Exeter 20, in Gloucester and Bristol 23, in Hereford 3, in Lichfield 73, in Lincoln 11, in Llandaff 35, in Manchester 80, in Norwich 6, in Oxford 14, in Peterborough 11, in Ripon 67, in Rochester 7, in Salisbury 5, in St. Asaph 5, in St. David's 19, and in Worcester 21. Several parts of London are pointed out—one part (Hatcham), where there are upwards of 7000 people without a church, at which place £600 is required and only £1500 raised.

INAUGURATION OF SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

The opening of an University in the capital of New South Wales is an event greatly significant of the progress of the social and intellectual growth of the colony. Accordingly, the ceremony, which took place on the 11th of October last, in the Great Hall, College-buildings, Hyde-park, was attended by a very numerous audience. Soon after eleven o'clock, the doors at the western entrance were opened, and every part of the hall appropriated to the general company was densely crowded before half-past twelve, when the doors were closed, and the ceremony of registering the names of the matriculated students was gone through. Professor Smith presented each of the young gentlemen to the Registrar, by whom their names were entered in the matriculation-book, the first name upon the list being Fitzwilliam Wentworth. The matriculation entries having been made, the procession of those who were to take part in the official proceedings of the day was formed in the apartments of the principal, and entered the hall, the band of her Majesty's 11th Regiment playing the National Anthem.

The Vice-Provost, Sir Charles Nicholson, conducted his Excellency the Governor-General to the state-chair placed for him in the centre of the dais, at the north end of the hall; and the scene at this moment was of the most animated character. On either side of his Excellency were seated the Fellows of the Senate. Before them again sat clergymen of all denominations, amongst whom we observed the Rev. Messrs. Allwood, Grylls, Walsh, Walker, Turner, Priddle, Stephen, Smith, Dr. Steele, &c. On the left, was a numerous body of military and naval officers of the garrison and port. Near them were the French and other foreign Consuls, their glittering uniforms contrasting with the black gowns of the Solicitor-General and other leading members of the Bar, and of the young Alumni, who occupied the front seats. The Vice-Provost occupied a state chair on the right, a little in advance of his Excellency, and was supported by Professors Pell and Smith. On the extreme right of the reserved space was the Principal's chair; on the left, the Registrar's. A large portion of the area was reserved for the ladies. Over the Governor-General's chair was a shield bearing the Royal arms of England, and on his right and left, two others, with the arms of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Over Dr. Woolley's chair was a shield bearing the arms of his own college, University College, Oxford. Immediately opposite, over the Registrar's chair, was the pure white shield of Sydney University; no arms yet emblazoned thereupon, but bearing the motto, "I will achieve."

Sir Charles Nicholson then rose and delivered an eloquent address, wherein he characterised the University as an institution founded for the promotion of all the higher branches of learning—an institution whose comprehensive design and ample endowment must enlist in its favour the sympathies of every generous mind, and afford a promise that the advantages which it holds forth may continue to be dispensed to the future generations of this colony, to the remotest period. In the year 1850 (continued Sir Charles) the Legislative Council passed an act to incorporate and endow the University of Sydney. The preamble to the bill declares it expedient for the better advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of her Majesty's subjects resident in the colony of New South Wales, without any distinction whatever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education. To carry out these intentions, provision is made for the appointment of a Senate, consisting of sixteen fellows, to whom are confided the granting of degrees, honours, and rewards of merit, and the general conduct and management of the institution. If any further argument were required illustrative of the necessity of such a foundation as our University, it is afforded in the partial, if not entire, failure of every attempt hitherto made for the establishment of collegiate institutions throughout the Australian colonies.

The learned Provost then glanced at the cause of this failure, which he referred partly to the limitation to some particular religious communion; whereas the University of Sydney has been placed upon a more comprehensive foundation. The second feature to which Sir Charles adverted to as characteristic of Sydney University is the high privilege accorded to it by the local Legislature, ratified and confirmed by a most marked expression of the Royal will, of granting degrees in the several faculties of arts, law, and medicine. A third auspicious attribute is its comprehensive design and character. Limited to no sect and confined to no class, its sphere of action is calculated to embrace men of every creed and of all ranks. Dispensing mere secular instruction, and leaving the inculcation of religious truth to the spiritual guardians of each denomination of religionists, the University presents the widest possible area for all who are willing to come within her precincts.

Sir Charles then referred to the liberal provision made for the endowment of eighteen scholarships, of the annual value of £50 each, tenable for three years; these being open to the competition of the youth of the whole colony. Sir Charles then explained the steps taken for securing able and accomplished teachers, recommended by a committee of gentlemen in England, consisting of Sir John Herschel, Bart.; Professor Airy, Astronomer Royal; Professor Malden, of University College, London; and Henry Denison, Esq., formerly Fellow of All Souls, Oxford. Simultaneously with the means adopted for the selection and appointment of the professors, steps were taken for obtaining books and apparatus from England, for the foundation of a library, and for the necessary illustration of the lectures in physical science. The philosophical apparatus, selected by Professor Smith, had already reached the colony; and our first consignment of books, of the value of £500, was daily expected. In conclusion, Sir Charles addressed himself to those for whose especial benefit the University had been established.

Loud applause followed; and, Sir Charles having resumed his seat, the Alumni were introduced by Professor Smith to the Vice-Provost and Senate, and took the prescribed oath. The Principal, the Rev. John Woolley, D.C.L., then delivered the inauguration address (for which we regret we have not space). The number of matriculated students was twenty-three.

BEAR HUNT IN THE PYRENEES.

RUHOUS having for some time reached Bagneres de Luchon, that several bears had been seen on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees, a grand bear hunt was organised on the 5th of November last. Among the persons who took part in this exciting and somewhat dangerous sport were many late deputies in the Chamber of Representatives, several members of the General Councils, and some English gentlemen. The party, who were suitably armed with fusils and hunting swords, and provided with dogs, succeeded in getting upon the track of the bears on the first day; but it was impossible to get within range of them. On the second day the bears were seen. M. Conard fired at, and killed one, which proved to be a she-bear. The rest took flight. The news was soon conveyed to Luchon, and the next morning one superb animal was carried into the city, surrounded by the hunters, who, according to custom, fired off their guns in token of their success.

Mr. Dudley Costello states that the valley of Lavedan, in which Argelez is situated, is famous for the breed of Pyrenean dogs,

in addition to the ordinary Customs duties on tea, sugar, and articles of consumption. The memorials, which were drawn up by the writer of the foregoing letter, are not the less effective from their moderation of tone. It was stated at the meeting that £460,000 had been already received for licenses. The number of gold-diggers was estimated at 80,000, of whom more than half were said to evade the payment of the license.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ALFRED HARLEY, SIXTH EARL OF OXFORD AND MORTIMER



The Earldom of Oxford has, since the time of Henry II., been one of the most historic of our English titles, but it was when held by the illustrious De Veres that it acquired the halo that encircles its coronet. Twenty Earls of that famous name enjoyed the dignity in succession, from the period of the first of the Plantagenets to that of the last of the Stuarts, and during that long course of years, scarce a generation passed without some one of the De Veres appearing honourably on the page of history. Aubrey De Vere, the twentieth and last Earl, died in 1702; and, as he left only daughters of whom the heiress Diana married Charles Beauclerk, Duke of St. Albans—the title then became extinct, and so remained, until granted, in 1711, to the celebrated statesman, Robert Harley, who was created in that year Baron Harley of Wigmore, Earl of Oxford, and Earl of Mortimer. His Lordship's only son, Edward, second Earl, a great lover and patron of literature, made the valuable collection so well known at the British Museum as "The Harleian Miscellany." He died without male issue, and was succeeded in the family honours by his first cousin, Edward Harley, Esq., M.P. for Herefordshire, whose great grandson, Alfred, sixth Earl, was the nobleman whose decease we record. With him this historic Earldom again expires. His Lordship was born January 10th, 1809, and succeeded his father, December 28, 1848. He married, February 17th, 1831, Miss Eliza Nugent, reputed daughter of the Marquis of Westmeath, but had no issue. His Lordship's death occurred at his seat, Eywood, near Kingston, on the 19th instant. His sisters and co-heirs are Lady Langdale, Lady Charlotte Mary Bacon, Lady Anne San Giorgio, and Lady Frances Vernon Harcourt.

JOHN REGINALD PINDAR, THIRD EARL BEAUCHAMP.



His Lordship died on the 22nd instant, at his town residence in Portman-square, aged seventy-one. He was second son of William Lygon, Esq., of Madresfield Court, co. Worcester, M.P. for that county; who was created Baron Beauchamp of Powyke in 1806, and advanced to the Earldom in 1815. An ancestor of the family, Richard Lygon of Madresfield, married, in the reign of Henry VI., Anne, daughter and co-heir of Richard, Lord Beauchamp of Powyke; and thus arose the descent from the ancient family from which Mr. Lygon took the title of his peerage.

The nobleman just deceased married, first, March 14th, 1814, Lady Charlotte Scott, only daughter of John, first Earl of Clonmell, which lady died s.p. in 1846; and, secondly, February 11th, 1850, the Hon. Catherine Murray, widow of Henry Murray, Esq., and daughter and co-heir of the present Baroness Bray.

Dying without issue, his Lordship is succeeded by his brother, Lieut.-General the Hon. Henry Beauchamp Lygon, M.P., now fourth Earl Beauchamp. He married, in 1824, Lady Susan Caroline Elliot, daughter of William, second Earl of St. Germans, and by her (who died Jan. 15th, 1835), has, with other issue, a son and heir-apparent, Henry, Viscount Elmley, an officer in the 1st Life Guards.

LIEUT.-COL. SIR HARRY FRANCIS COLVILLE DARRELL, BART

The death of this gentleman took place at Cagliari, in Sardinia, on the 6th instant. He had been shooting with Captain Payne Gallwey, in the Agliastira mountains, where he was seized with fever on the 31st Dec., and died after six days' illness. He was only in his 39th year. Having adopted the military profession, he served with much distinction in China and at the Cape; became Major of the 7th Dragoon Guards in 1847, and was made Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet in 1848.

Sir Harry's family was a branch of the Darrells, of Scotney, in Sussex; descended themselves from the ancient Yorkshire house of Darrell, of Sesay. The first Baronet, Sir Lionel Darrell, of Richmond-hill, Surrey, was Chairman of the Board of East India Directors, and M.P. for Headon.

Sir Harry Darrell having died unmarried, is succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Sir William Lionel Darrell, now the fourth Baronet.

WILLS.—The will of the late Bishop of Meath has been administered to, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by R. S. Palmer, Esq., the attorney of his widow and relict, now residing in Malaga, in Spain, to whom he had left the whole of his property, real and personal; the personality in this country was sworn under £10,000.—The will of W. L. M. Leshallas, wholesale stationer, of Budge-row, has just been proved. It may be remembered that his death occurred by his own hands, on the 13th of Dec. last, he having an impression that he was in impoverished circumstances—whereas his personal property alone has been valued for probate duty at £140,000. The will bears date Jan. 6, 1852, bequeathing to Mrs. Levy, a legacy of £400; and leaving in trust to his executors £500 to be paid to such public charities, and in such proportions, as to them might seem expedient; and bequeathing to his executors absolutely the residue of his property in the following manner:—Two-thirds to his brother, John Leshallas, and one-third to Mr. Charles Millington, the manager of his business, whom he had appointed joint executors. The testator, it appears, had drawn his pen perpendicularly through the entire will, which was written on three sides of foolscap, and had partially obliterated his signature to the attestation clause, but which was still legible, and had written these words beneath it, "Cancelled by me, this 22nd July, 1852, at half-past 7 P.M. M. Leshallas." But, to make this cancellation effective upon the document, it should have been done in the presence of witnesses attesting at the time. The Court, on being applied to, decreed probate of the will as it originally stood, which was accordingly granted on the 26th of January (instant), to the brother of the deceased, as one of the executors, Mr. Millington having renounced.—The late Earl of Falmouth died without making a formal will, but left a short testamentary document, which he executed on the 26th August last, by shortening a cross thereto instead of his title of honour, being at the time too feeble to write. It contained but two bequests, one being an annuity of £100, the other a legacy of £1000; and, with this exception, his Lordship died intestate, and the property goes to his mother, the Countess of Falmouth, with his nearest relative, and to whom letters of administration, with such document annexed, were granted, the personality alone being estimated for duty at £35,000.—The late Sir Robert Graham, Bart., of London, and of Pulney and Dursley, in Gloucestershire, has left the whole of his property to his widow, and appointed her sole executrix.—The will of Lieut.-General Sir Henry Frederic Bouvier, G.C.B., has been proved by his son, Henry Montolieu Bouvier, Esq., of the Coldstream Guards, to whom is left the whole of the estates, real and personal.—The estate of Lord Willoughby de Broke was valued for probate duty at £500,000, which is exclusive of the freeholds, said to produce £40,000 per annum: the heir to his estates is his only nephew, Robert John, being the only son of his only sister.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—EMIGRATION.—Mr. William Howitt has written a letter cautioning emigrants to Australia against taking out Bank of England notes. The letter is dated Port Phillip, Sept. 20; and in it he says, "Bank of England notes are utterly refused here, even by the bankers, except at a discount of 20 per cent. Numbers of persons are coming out daily. There are a thousand arriving at this port per diem, and not ten men out of each thousand are aware of this fact. In the ship in which I came (the *Kent*) there were numbers struck with consternation at the news. Some lost from £40 to £100 by their Bank of England notes; almost everyone something, more or less. Whoever brings Bank of England paper will assuredly and inevitably be mulcted of one-fifth of his money. I speak from actual experience."

OXFORD.—In the Convocation held on Thursday last, a grant out of the University chest, to the amount of £500, was given as a contribution to the great educational institution proposed to be founded in memory of the Duke of Wellington, K.G., the late lamented Chancellor of this University.

tendency of civilised nations towards self-government and democracy. That a German professor cannot announce this "discovery" in a book dealing with the abstruse principles of political philosophy, is a sore scandal to modern Germany and its Governments.

The budget for the current financial year has been laid before the Prussian Chambers. The receipts (97,559,160 thalers) show an increase of 3,281,860 thalers, as compared with the preceding financial year; but, on the other hand, the expenditure exceeds the extra revenue by 54,698 thalers.

Austria is said to have 100,000 more soldiers now than in 1848. Louis Napoleon's assertion, that the Austrian Court "sought" the alliance which gave Maria Theresa to Napoleon, has given great offence at Vienna; and a disposition is said to exist in high quarters to seek a closer alliance with England. Events in the East, too, are causing the policy of Russia to be regarded with suspicion; and the Austrians are beginning to think that a Russian alliance may be purchased too dearly. The designs of Russia upon Turkey are believed to be advancing towards a crisis; and the danger of the extinction of the Ottoman Empire by the intrigues of the great Autocrat of the North never seemed to be more imminent.

The German Catholic church founded some years ago by Dr. Ronge has at length expired.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

The Turkish troops have forced their way into the Montenegrin districts. Cetigne, the residence of the Vladika, is said to be menaced, and this, the capital, only consists of a score of houses, and its capture by the Turks would by no means show the war to be at an end. There are rumours of repulses of the Turks. A British frigate has been off the coast. The captain went on shore and had an interview with the Pasha of Scutari, after which he returned to Corfu. Montenegro is to be surrounded by an army of 20,000 Turks, who are to attack it simultaneously.

AMERICA.

By the *Asia*, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, with 200,000 dollars in specie on freight, we have advices from New York to the 14th.

The United States Senate had been again occupied with the discussion of the claims of Great Britain to the Mosquito coast and the territory of Honduras.

A Panama paper states that Captain Collinson, of her Britannic Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, has been seen by some American whalers. This officer went in search of Sir John Franklin and his party, and was supposed to have been lost, as he had not been heard of for nearly two years. There were 100 whalers at Honolulu, of which only one was English.

From Mexico we hear that several leading officers of the Mexican army have pronounced in favour of the revolutionists. The papers are filled with accounts of *pronunciamientos*; and the Government of Arista is said to be doomed.

From Jamaica we hear that the news from England relative to the Budget, and the refusal of the Derby Ministry to alter the Sugar-duties, had caused great discouragement.

The news from California shows that provisions are very scarce and dear at the mines. Owing to the late rains the yield of gold in many districts will be immense.

Miss Catherine Hayes was singing in San Francisco. Her concerts were giving great satisfaction, and she was nightly realising large sums of money. The auction system was adopted for the disposal of tickets. The first choice of a seat at her third concert in San Francisco was bid off at 1100 dols. by Empire Engine Company No. 1, and was occupied by the foreman of the company. The second choice was knocked down to California Engine Company for 25 dols. A diamond cross, valued at 1300 dols., which was to be raffled for in San Francisco, it was designed should be given by the winner to Miss Catherine Hayes.

Two steamers from California had brought to New York upwards of two million dollars in gold-dust. H.M.S. *Amphitrite* was to leave Acapulco early this month with 800,000 dols. specie for England.

The calorico-ship *Ericsen* had had another trial trip at New York, with a large party of scientific gentlemen on board. The trip was in every way satisfactory. She went a distance of eighteen miles, with and against the tide, in two hours and a half, the engines only working at half-speed.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have advices from Cape Town up to the 18th December. The general tenour of the news is still unsatisfactory. None of the proscribed chiefs have yet been given up. Governor Cathcart, with 2500 men, had crossed the Orange River into the Sovereignty.

Another of those unfortunate "surprises" by the enemy, which have so often during the war proved fatal to small parties of our force, had lately occurred. About twenty of Montagu's Horse, under Captain Villiers, were passing between Chumie Camp and the Kieskamma Hoek; and, the road being steep, they had dismounted and were leading their horses, with their rifles incautiously left slung in the buckets attached to their saddles. Suddenly about 100 rebel Hottentots fell upon them and commenced firing, upon which the whole party fled, leaving five guns and ten horses in the hands of the enemy, besides two which were killed. Captain Villiers was slightly wounded, and one of his men dangerously. A party from Chumie Camp, under Captain Rennie, 73rd Regiment, at once proceeded to the spot, but the foe had vanished with the booty.

Reports have been received, which, however, want confirmation, that Moshesh has made a prisoner of the Rev. Mr. Giddy, a Wesleyan missionary, together with a number of the farmers, whom he had invited to a conference, and has sent a message to General Cathcart, threatening to put the whole of them to death should the troops dare to enter his territory.

In consequence of the accounts received from the Australian colonies, of the enormous prices which provisions and goods of all kinds were fetching, a number of sailing and two steam-vessels, usually employed in the coasting trade, had been despatched to Sydney and Melbourne, with large supplies of spirits, wine, flour, provisions of all kinds, boots and shoes, and clothing of every description. A number of passengers had also left for the Australian colonies.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DIGGINGS.

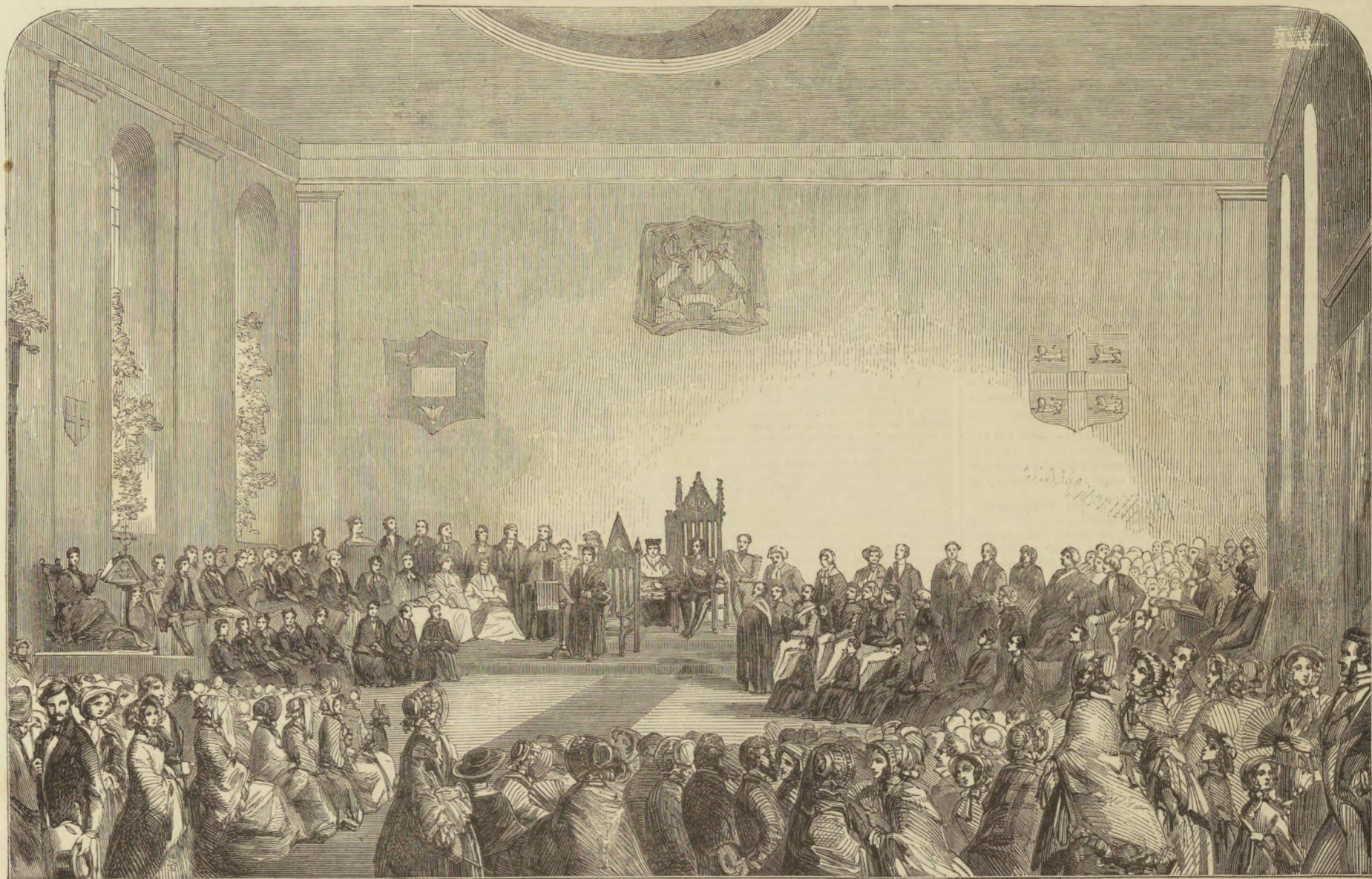
We have been favoured with the subjoined extract from a private letter, dated "Dingley Dell, Mount Alexander, November 1, 1852." The writer says:—

"Preculiarly, I have been extremely unfortunate since I have taken to digging. After three months' work I am not £10 better off than when I commenced. I have, however, accumulated a considerable quantity of tools, probably worth about £10. The fact is, that—in my opinion, at least—the best of these diggings are over. Whether the new ones on the Owens will turn out well I cannot say. If they do so, I shall most probably go there.

The present social state of the diggings is frightful. Robberies of every kind, from bushranging to petty larceny, are of hourly occurrence; while murder has become so common in the colony as to excite little or no surprise. Deaths by accident, by the falling in of holes, and by being accidentally shot, are frequent occurrences; so that a digger's life, though sufficiently exciting and romantic, in all conscience, is not very agreeable. The other evening my blanket and opossum rug, which I had left out to air, were stolen; and my neighbour's tent was opened, and six ounces of gold, a pistol, and pair of boots were taken. On the night of the public meeting, a friend and I, while returning home, were stopped. I pulled out a pistol, and the fellows walked on. The same evening we heard a noise, rushed to the scene of action, and with the assistance of some Yankees, captured the fellows, disarmed them, and delivered them over to the police.

November 7.—I lately paid a visit to Specimen Hill, with veins of gold in it. A company has been formed, under the superintendence of a friend of mine, to work them, and, I have no doubt, it will turn out very well. The country all about here is getting worked out. The diggers are all off to the Owens, but I hear very few good accounts of it. Next week I leave my present party, but do not quite know whom I shall join. My notions of making a fortune by gold-digging have lately received a severe check. After three months' labour—which is a pretty fair spell, to live in this half-savage kind of life, without any vegetables, beer, milk, butter, eggs, or any other luxuries; nothing but meat, tea, coffee, and bread—I have cleared about £25, and I believe I have done quite as well as most people here.

The "public meeting" alluded to by the writer was a meeting of the Forest Creek diggers, to consider the lawless state of the diggings. About 4000 persons were present, who adopted unanimously memorials to the Governor, praying for adequate police protection, and to the Legislative Council against the proposed export duty on gold. In the latter memorial, it is asserted, that the average earnings of a digger do not exceed an ounce per man per week, "which (they add) at the present price of gold, is not higher than the remuneration of any other description of unskilled labour." The diggers already pay a license fee of 30s. per month, or £18 per annum. If the proposed export duty of 2s. 6d. per ounce be levied, the memorial states that the gold-digger would be taxed at the rate of £24 10s. per annum, or very nearly one-sixth of his entire earn-



INAUGURATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

which are to be met with everywhere in the mountains, guarding the flocks and herds. Mr. D. Costello acquired a very fine specimen, only a fortnight old, which he took with him in a basket to London, and six months afterwards the largest kennel could scarcely contain it. These dogs are exceedingly strong, and are esteemed fierce; but their fierceness belongs rather to the wild life they lead, amidst bears and wolves, to which they prove formidable antagonists.

Mr. Paris, in his "Letters from the Pyrenees," says:—

Throughout the wild mountains of the Pyrenees the bear reigns supreme, although of late years it has become scarce, from the exterminating war that is waged against it. Whenever it is known that a bear is in the neighbourhood, the inhabitants assemble and hunt it to the

death; and even amongst the most remote and almost inaccessible crags it is often doomed to die by chasseurs who undertake regular campaigns against the race: it is, however, a strong and savage beast; "it can run like a dog," as the guides assert; and it is not to be encountered with impunity; for many are the hair-breadth escapes and woful tragedies that the huntsman can narrate; and too often has the bold adventurer who has entered its solitary domain been caught at a disadvantage where there was no possibility of retreat. My guide from Eaux Bonnes narrated to me the other day an adventure that had lately befallen a Spanish muleteer in crossing the frontier by the Port de Venasque. Having loitered behind his companions, who were passing with a string of mules into Spain, he was suddenly startled by a ferocious growl, and, looking quickly round, he beheld a bear within a few yards, gnashing its teeth and preparing for an attack: not a moment was to be lost,—he had

barely time to snatch a knife from his pocket and to give a desperate cry to his distant companions, before the savage beast was upon him, and he was folded in its embrace. The pain from this fearful hug was so overpowering that he immediately fainted; but, upon regaining his consciousness, he found the bear laying by his side in the last agonies of death: he had possessed sufficient presence of mind to stab the monster as it rushed to close quarters, and the knife had done its duty. Besides the bear, the wolf and izzard inhabit these mountains. The former is the *Lupus Lycaon*, the black wolf or lobo of Spain: it is stronger in the limbs and shoulders than the common species, and is generally found in rocky and elevated ranges. They are exceedingly shy and ferocious and formerly frequented in vast numbers the passes of the Pyrenees where they have been seen bounding from bush to bush by the side of a string of mules, watching an opportunity to select a victim.



BEAR-HUNT IN THE PYRENEES.

P H O T O G R A P H S F R O M C A L I F O R N I A .

ALTHOUGH public attention has been of late directed to our golden possessions in Australia, it may be interesting to return to California, especially as we are enabled to present our readers with the accompanying Photographs of the Californian Diggings, from a work now preparing for publication by M. Saint-Amant, the distinguished chess-player, who has lately returned from a visit to Oregon and California, undertaken by order of the French Government. As M. Saint-Amant's mission was totally unconnected with any private speculation or personal interest, he judges with impartiality of what he sees; and his disinterestedness entitles his report to special attention.

California having been purchased from Mexico by the United States, the whole territory in which the mines lie, as well as all the other lands which were not private possessions held in virtue of old Mexican title-deeds, are represented by the Congress of the United States, which alone can dispose of them. It has not, up to the present time, conceded any of them, except a few indispensable portions to the state of California for public purposes. American citizens, known as *squatters*, have managed, through the generosity of their Government, to establish themselves on lands, which they may possibly be allowed to hold if really devoted to agricultural pursuits. As for the *placers*, the mineral localities, which were neither worked nor privately held under the Mexican domination, nothing has as yet been legally decided concerning them. They are in the meantime abandoned, without conditions, to the workers. Certain local arrangements and regulations are established, such as the edicts, which, by a payment of three dollars monthly, assimilate the foreign miner to the citizen of the state.

Usages, which may be called a popular code, at present regulate the affairs of the miners, and the division of the placers. It is, in fact, the miner who has constituted himself legislator. His elect, the Sheriff, is in each county, the executive agent; and in case of insufficiency of force, or of other need, immediate recourse is had to meetings, whose resolutions are supreme.

This sort of legislation has the merit of being in perfect harmony with the bold and democratic spirit of American genius, which wills that the land should belong to him who tills it.

The middle class of miners is the most numerous. Mining industry has rapidly progressed, by active and incessant experience, during four years. Australia has the good fortune to profit by this progress, without having had to pass through the trials and mistakes which California, its elder sister, had to endure. The *exploitation* is carried on, both accord-

generally from half a dollar to a dollar a day per man. The same water often serves several times, and soon resumes its clearness when left to itself. For this kind of enterprise a large outlay is necessary, which passes into the hands of day labourers, diggers, and carpenters. The wood costs only the trouble of felling and cutting it. Only well-

When the ground yields well, the expenses are trifling; though, in a country where labour is dear, economy is important. Take for example the placer of Sicard Bar, of which we give a View.

Although the river Yuba is always abundant in water, the miners on its borders, who wash in *longtoms* (lengthened rockers), the sands and quartzes of its steep margin, find it better to buy the water which is brought down from the neighbouring mountain, than to bring up themselves the river water to their diggings. For a long time this society of vigorous Americans have made fifteen or sixteen dollars a day. The greater part are now rich, and the society has been successively renewed. They employ numbers of negroes at four dollars a day (the average revenue of the miner is still valued between five and six dollars). The *claim* was a little below the tavern and store of Sicard, whose name it has retained. This old Provençal sailor lost an eye at the battle of Navarino; and he was one of the first to hasten from New Orleans and Valparaiso to California, where he made a rapid fortune upon the river Yuba. He did not, however, manage to keep it long, having gone into maritime speculations, through the pride of figuring as at once captain and owner of his ship. He was then only too glad to return to his former *El Dorado*, where, failing to enrich himself, he turned to agriculture, and established a farm in the neighbouring valley; where he was always ready, as well as Madame Sicard, to give work to his unfortunate fellow-countrymen.

The word *bar*, which signifies the tongue of land jutting into the abrupt course of the stream, is given to all the placers along the river, as the word *hill* is added to those on the mountains.

The town of Sicard contains about two hundred such houses. But this place must not be confounded with the gold placers. Its land contains indeed a little gold, but it has been well searched, and now supports the miner's houses, public establishments, such as hotels, playhouses, stores, cafés, bakeries, &c., which thus overlook all the placers of the district. The American population is mixed there with a full third of French. All sorts of people, indeed, are to be found now on this stony beach, where formerly nothing grew but the yedra, a sort of nettle, the venomous sting of which is very dangerous. Above it rises a hill, beyond which one reaches the level of an enchanting country, and the ravines of which, though they have been often turned and returned, still pay, when there is enough and not too much water to work the ores.

This other point higher up on the same river, which has been claimed with almost unbroken continuity all along its two banks, up from Longbar to about twenty miles from where the Feather river falls into the Yuba, is called Industry Bar.

Here are four partners, who, with a cart and mule, go down to the river to wash the produce of the researches they make at the top or on the side of the steep bank. They multiply the holes down to the solid rock, where the best gold beds are generally found. The country round about is mountainous, very woody, and quite picturesque. It is by means of a mixed system of "longtoms" and "rockers" that they do their washings. The "claim" had been already worked twice before falling into the hands of the three Canadians and the Irishman whom we found actively and successfully working there.

We must not quit the banks of the Yuba without carefully examining the preparatory works for laying its channel quite dry in the middle of summer, by drawing off its water, by means of a dam, into a lateral canal. Several companies, each working partner of which has ten feet of the bed of the river from one side to the other, have thus divided between them the channel of the Yuba, down which for ages it has rolled undisturbed its golden waters.



INDUSTRY BAR.



SICARD, ON THE YUBA.

ing to the nature of the placer and to the means and disposition of the miner. If he have little capital, he joins to his own gains the profits of the labourer obliged to engage himself to him; and thus the chances are more rapid. If he is reduced to reliance upon his individual exertions, he cannot make full use of favourable circumstances. There are few so strong-natured as as to be able to work in perpetual isolation. Association supports, encourages, and facilitates the worker considerably; particularly in a place where selfishness operates in full force, and where man can neither ask nor expect anything of his fellow. The trials of the miner's life are severe, and his condition is one of the hardest—especially if he have not the power completely to surmount the remembrances of the affections he has left far off behind him. For certain temperaments, the excitement of complete liberty and independence recompenses its fatigues, privations, and dangers. The worst of all positions at the mines is to work for hire; the door of bright illusions is then closed at once; and yet one who has no experience in the work, and has nothing before him, must endure this means of acquiring practical knowledge. With order and good conduct, he is soon freed from this apprenticeship, unless he be a man of colour, or a Chinese; but it is almost inevitable to the poor European freshly landed on the gold coast, where the easiest and most productive positions are already claimed.

Water being the principle and the means of the gold-working, the best and most lucrative positions are those which furnish to the miners the means of washing their ores. On water everything depends; it is absolutely necessary, in order to get at the gold; and art is brought in to constrain nature, either to lead a supply for the dry-diggings, or to prevent its flowing continually in too great abundance in its natural channels. In California are daily practically illustrated the words of a celebrated engineer—"Rivers have been created to supply canals." By means of pumps the water is raised out of the rivers; by canals it is led from distant mountain streams; and across valleys it is brought by means of wooden aqueducts upon piles, and of large ditches cut in the clayey ground of the hill sides. Frequently these canals cross and intersect each other in all directions, presenting a formidable aggregation of works. The water is taken at the highest point, and in place of being left to take its own course over cascades and down rapid falls, it is turned into an artificial channel down a gentle and well-managed fall, and is made, along a course of often many miles, to irrigate the auriferous lands, waiting the fecundating fluid at every step in its passage. Each miner draws his supply of water either naturally, or by canvas pipes, and pays the water company daily, in proportion to the volume drawn,

to-do miners can undertake these heavy works; but, once completed they yield enormous returns.

It should be added that the shareholders were neither in London nor Paris. They were the original workmen, and they continue to repair, keep up, and make good the rent of their canals, and to keep in person the keys of the reservoirs and sluices.



GOLD-WASHING ON THE YUBA.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 30.—Sexagesima Sunday. Martyrdom of King Charles I.
MONDAY, 31.—Hilary Term ends.
TUESDAY, Feb. 1.—Pheasant and Partridge Shooting ends.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Purification. Candlemas-day.
THURSDAY, 3.—St. Blaise.
FRIDAY, 4.—Stoppage of United States Bank, 1840.
SATURDAY, 5.—The late Sir Robert Peel born, 1788.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 5.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 30	5 50	6 10	6 30	6 50	7 10	7 30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Several parties have applied to us to recommend them where to purchase lenses, cameras, mercury-boxes, &c. As any such recommendation of ours would necessarily have the appearance of partiality, we must decline replying. Any of the London firms, and many in the country, will supply daguerreotype and calotype apparatus which may be depended on.

E. C. Chelmsford.—Mr. Fox Talbot's Traveller's Camera appears far too complicated and cumbersome to answer the purposes for which it is intended. We are not aware that the Photographic Society intend to publish any journal at present: any important information communicated will be immediately published in our pages.

BEDLWYN.—Your coins are only worth the price of old silver.

F. P. Boyes Hull.—Your medal is a politico-satirical medal of the time of George II.; bearing on one side the effigy of John, second Duke of Argyll (died 1741), and on the other that of Sir Robert Walpole.

LEO.—Henry Duc de Bordeaux, known as the Count de Chambord, is the legitimate heir of the Bourbons. His Royal Highness is son and heir of the late Duc de Berri, son of Charles X., King of France.

A SUBSCRIBER FOR SOME YEARS.—The title conferred on General Gink e was the Earldom of Athlone. It became extinct in 1844, when William-Gustaf-Frederick De Reede de Ginkle, 10th and last Earl of Athlone, died at the Hague. His widow, Wendela-Eleanor, daughter of M. Boreel, survives, and is now Countess-Dowager of Athlone. Lady Elizabeth, sister and heiress of George Godart Henry, 9th Earl, is married to the Hon. Frederick William Child-Villiers. For details of the services of the famous General, and for his descendants, refer to "Archdale's Irish Peerage."

E. H. Y.—Johanna de Huntingfield, daughter and heir of Saer de Huntingfield, Dominus de Southstoke, married, first, Sir Baldwin Dakeyne, Knight, by whom she had a daughter, Ada; and, secondly, Sir William Howard, by whom she had a daughter, Alice, who married John Peche, and was mother of Johanna, wife of William de Colwyke, of Colwyke, Notts (35 Edward III.), by whom she had a daughter, Johanna, married to Sir Richard Byron, of Clayton. See Harl. MSS. 1887.

SHADE OF PITT.—The Earl of Aberdeen will complete his 69th year on the 28th of January. He succeeded his grandfather, as 4th Earl, when a minor.

B. B. B.—Arms of HAYWOOD: Arg. three torteaux, in bend, between two cotises gu., all within a bordure of the second. Crest: On the stump of a tree, a falcon rising, ppr.

HERALDICUS may probably obtain information regarding the family of Admiral Sir George Rooke, who took Gibraltar, from Henry Rooke, Esq., of 5, South Frederick-street, Dublin; or from Capt. Rooke, R.N., of Lackham-house, near Chippingham, who is, we believe, a descendant of the family of the celebrated Admiral.

J. K. L.—The crest of Laurence is, "a demi turbot arg., tail upwards."

AN INTERESTED SUBSCRIBER.—The family of the Edmunds was seated at Worsborough, county Cork, in the time of King James I. They were previously of Dalton, near Rotherham. Thomas Edmunds, Esq., of Worsborough, was secretary to Thomas Earl of Strafford, and adhered with devotion to the Royal cause in the great Civil War. The last direct male descendant, Francis Olney Edmunds, Esq., of Worsborough, died s.p., leaving his elder sister, Maria Elizabeth, wife of Henry Martin, Esq., his heir. The Arms of the Edmunds are: "Per chev. embattled or and sa., three fleurs-de-lis counterchanged. Crest: An ancient ship of three masts under sail upon the sea, all ppr. Motto: *Volis tunc velis*." There were many families of Edmunds, bearing different arms, in Hants, Bucks, Sussex, Cambridgeshire, Devon, and Oxfordshire.

P. F. Y.—The Arctic Illustrated News may be had, by order, of any bookseller.

A SUBSCRIBER, Rochester.—The cost of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS from the commencement to the end of 1846, nine volumes, bound, is £8 8s.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Penzance.—A Crown-piece of William IV. can be obtained of Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

A NOVICE IN PHOTOGRAPHY, Ashburton, Devon.—The best lenses for photographic portraits are manufactured by Ross, but they are not less expensive than those of Voigtlander. Indeed, it is not possible to render a first-class lens cheap, as the delicate labour bestowed on it is very great.

A. B.—Possibly the star N.E. was Regulus; the constellation Andromeda was due north, and the three stars in S.W. were possibly in the constellation Aquila, which was there situated. If more information be required, write to Mr. J. Glaisher, 13, Dartmouth-terrace, Lewisham.

LEAMINGTON.—More than twelve comets have been seen within the last twenty-five years.

CAMBRIAN, Shrewsbury.—It was the father of John Parry who arranged or, as some say, composed the Welsh melody "Jenny Jones."

PORTLAND-PLACE.—The first opera of Ferdinand Paer was "La Locanda de Vagabondi" written at the age of sixteen; and his forty-seventh and last, "Olimde et Sophronie," was not finished. He died May 3, 1839.

A CONSTANT READER AND SUBSCRIBER.—A Memoir of Charles Edward may be found in Mr. Thompson's "History of the Jacobites."

VERO.—A reference to the Patent conferring the Baronetcy on Sir Nicholas Crispe is the only positive way of ascertaining its limitation. There are several instances of special remainders to female heirs. In quartering the arms of Crispe, the red hand should be omitted.

IVANHOE.—Arms of Ingle: "Arg. two chev. sa. on a chief of the second a lion passant of the first. Crest: A hand erect, issuing out of a cloud, holding a sword, blade waved, ppr."

A SUBSCRIBER.—Henry II., previously to his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine, bore for arms, "Gu. two lions passant guardant or;" but, after his nuptials, adopted a third lion for Aquitaine.

W. R. N.—Louis Napoleon is styled III., as being the third Sovereign of the Napoleon dynasty. Napoleon I. was the renowned warrior-Emperor; Napoleon II., his son, the Duc de Reichstadt; and Napoleon III., the present ruler of France. On the 22nd of June, only four days after the defeat at Waterloo, Napoleon abdicated the throne of France, declaring his "political life terminated, and proclaiming his son Emperor of the French, under the title of Napoleon II."

GENEALOGUS.—Louis Spohr, the composer, was born at Gandersheim, in the Duchy of Brunswick, about 1783. His father was a physician.

SHANNET-A-BOO.—Philip II. of Spain, whose second consort was Mary of England, married three other wives. The first was Mary, daughter of John III. of Portugal; the third, Isabel, daughter of Henry II. of France; and the fourth, his niece Anne, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian II.

JAPHET.—The venerable Baron Humboldt is living at Berlin.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS VOLUMES, from the Commencement (May 14th, 1842) to December 31st, 1852, consisting of TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES, may now be had through all Booksellers and News-agents.—Price of the Complete Set, bound in strong paper, for exportation, £14 10s.; bound in cloth, elegantly gilt, £19 10s. Any single Volume can be had separately. Price of Volume I., cloth, 21s.; II. to XV., each; XVIII., 21s.; XIX., 25s.; XX., 18s.; XXI., 21s.; or in Paper Covers, at 5s. per Volume less. The price of a Single Back Number a month after the date of publication, is 1s. Covers for Binding the Volumes, 2s. 6d. Reading Cases, 2s. Portfolios, 4s. A liberal discount to Merchants and Shippers.—Office, 106, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1853.

A NUMBER of commercial men, and a part of the public press, were surprised by the Bank of England raising its rate of interest, on the 7th instant, from 2 to 2½ per cent, and again on the 21st to 3 per cent; and expressed some indignation at the proceeding. They must have been unobserving of events, and ignorant of the laws of trade, to be either surprised or indignant. For some weeks past, and even for months, there has been, in the Money-market, an expectation that money would be dearer. The past year closed with a general and a considerable rise in prices; and the present year began with a large and increasing business, and brilliant prospects. It is notorious that 1851 was a year of declining prices and very low profits, if not on the whole, as was the case with many individuals, a year of commercial losses. A great improvement commenced in

the summer, and was rapid in the autumn. A rise in the price of wheat from 37s. 2d. at the beginning of the year, to 44s. 9d. at its close; and a similar, if not always equal, rise in the price of other things—as hemp, from £30 10s. to £38; of flax, from £48 to £53; of silk from 13s. to 14s.; of tallow, from 36s. 9d. to 45s. 3d.—informed all mercantile and monied men very plainly that the stocks of our imports were generally very short—that large purchases must be made abroad to ensure future supplies, and that the holders of stocks, which had risen in value, had all netted large profits. At the same time, our wool, our woollens, our cottons, our iron, had all risen in price—the last nearly cent per cent; business was very brisk, freights had risen from 40 to 100 per cent., the bulk of the people were well employed, consumption was unexampledly great, and there existed in legitimate enterprise a vast and increasing demand for capital, which, being really composed of such articles as those mentioned, was fast rising in value. In conjunction with these circumstances, there was a number of Australian and Indian banks, gold-mining, and other companies brought out on our own Stock-exchange, encouraging a great deal of speculation; while in Paris there was a great gambling fever, more the result of political schemes than of real business, a gathering cloud of bankruptcy and ruin. Those engaged in speculations, who expect to realise large sums, are always willing to borrow at a high rate of interest, to enable them to carry their speculations to a successful close; and those whose profits from business are large and increasing are equally willing to give more for the use of money to enable them to extend their transactions. When all commodities were rising in value, there was no reason why money, which represents them all, should not rise in value too; and there has been, accordingly, for some weeks, at least, an expectation that the great demand for loans to extend business and carry on speculation would compel the borrowers to give more for them. Latterly these circumstances began to tell on the Bank of England, and the removal from its keeping of upwards of £2,000,000 of gold within the last four weeks, an unfavourable turn in the exchanges, the consequence of large purchases of corn, hemp, flax, and other things, which caused gold to be exported to Hamburg, St. Petersburg, and other places, and the comparative diminution of the private deposits in the Bank of about £2,000,000, were the sort of facts which made the Bank directors practically aware of the increased demand for, and the increased value of money. On such facts they acted on the 7th, and raised the rate of interest. Finding on the 21st that the drain of gold was continuing, and the demand for money increasing, they raised the rate again from 2½ to 3 per cent. The Bank was quite right in so acting. Its loanable capital is clearly worth more in the market than it was, and it was justified in asking more for its use. All its customers are willing to pay more, and they cannot dispense with the accommodation. If the Bank rate were above the market rate, as it was from April to October, there would now be no demand on it, as there was none then. The other discounters have taken the same course as the Bank, showing that it was dictated by the general state of the Money-market; though, according to their custom, they discount the very best bills at ½ or ¼ per cent lower than the Bank rate. But these houses discount a great number of bills, that are not quite so safe as the very best, at a higher rate of interest than the Bank rate; and, if the Bank had not raised its rate, the consequence would have been that the other discounters would have largely borrowed from it, and used its own money to draw to themselves still more than at present the discount business of the Bank. According to this statement the Bank only followed the rise in the market value of capital when it raised the rate of interest, and did not then settle that value, which is much beyond its power. But that corporation still retains the old practice—reasonable enough when it was the only, or the chief lending body of the country, when there were no other joint stock banks, no discounters doing a great deal more business than itself; when in relation to the whole community it was much more powerful, and its stationary amount of capital much greater proportionally than now—of declaring the rate of discount, as if it settled that rate for the whole trade of the empire, when it only regulates the terms on which it will deal with its comparatively small body of customers. It only shares the advantages of the rise in the markets with other money-lenders; but, by announcing it, the Bank draws on itself the hostility of borrowers and the general odium of appearing to cause the rise. Acts which affect the public are decided by its own weekly balances, and are often supposed to cause public injury, for which the latest reason given is its private advantage. According to the latest reports from the Money-market, money is easy, though the terms remain higher than they were a month ago, and it is supposed the rise will be only temporary. This would certainly be the case were it caused solely by the speculation on the Stock-exchanges of London and Paris; but it will depend on the general demand and supply of capital; and though the savings of last (a prosperous) year are very large, as is evident by the published returns from the Savings-banks, and the supply of gold continues to increase, the extension of enterprise is now so rapid that the temporary nature of the rise is uncertain, and it would be at least hazardous to act on that prediction.

THE MADIAI AND THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—A great meeting was held at Exeter-hall, on Tuesday, on the subject of the Madiai in Florence; the Lord Mayor in the chair. There were present the Earl of Cavan, Mr. T. Chambers, M.P., Rev. Dr. Bunting, Sir H. Verney, the Rev. T. Binney, Sir W. Verney, Rev. Dr. Bull (of New York), Dr. Cumming, Mr. J. Conder, &c. The following resolutions were passed:—

1. That it has been the desire and prayer of the Church of Christ in all ages, "That God's way may be known upon earth, his saving health among all nations;" that to the attainment of this end, the free circulation of the Bible and the preaching of the Gospel are the appointed means; to forbid the use of which means is to obstruct the progress of Christ's Kingdom, and to deprive man of his highest privilege; that it is, therefore, with mingled feelings of regret and indignation that this meeting has learned that there are at this moment many Christians inured in the dungeons of Tuscany, under no other charge than that of reading and distributing those holy Scriptures, "which are able to make men wise unto salvation, through faith that is in Christ Jesus."

2. That this meeting desires greatly to acknowledge the efforts which have been made by the Earls of Roden and Cavan, and Captain Trotter, and by the foreign members of the late deputation to Tuscany, to obtain a remission of the sentence passed on Francesco and Rosa Madiai; and, having now seen the fruitlessness of any appeal to the humanity or the justice of the Tuscan Government, it authorises a memorial to be signed by the chairman, and presented to her most gracious Majesty, praying that, if that Government should continue to disregard the intercessions of the Protestant states of Europe, her Majesty will be pleased to take into her consideration the propriety of discontinuing all diplomatic relations with a Court which could thus show itself indifferent alike to the dictates of humanity and the claims of international friendship and courtesy.

3. That, regarding the late proceedings in Tuscany as indicative of the real character of Popery in its dominant condition, and as furnishing the fullest disproof of all those representations that its character has been ameliorated, by which the British people have been deluded for many years past—this meeting reserves its protest against all national encouragement of a system so adverse to the commands of God, and so injurious to the best interests of man. Especially it adopts petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the discontinuance of the employment of Maynooth College; and for the enactment of some provision which shall secure the due inspection and proper regulation of all nunneries and convents within the United Kingdom. The Rev. Dr. Steane announced that the King of Prussia had applied to the Duke of Tuscany for clemency, but which had been refused. After thanks to the chairman the proceedings closed.

SALE OF THE DIORAMA.—The contents of the Diorama, Regent's-park, among which were included the pictures which formed the subject of the various exhibitions, were sold by auction on Tuesday, on the premises, as the building has been disposed of by the proprietors. This has been purchased by Mr. Peto, M.P., for the sum of £4500, it being intended that it shall be converted into a Baptist Chapel.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

FRIDAY MORNING.—The following telegraphic Despatch is from Trieste, Jan. 26, A.M.—The steamer Germania has arrived. General Godwin having imprudently stationed an advanced post of only 400 men at Pegu, 60 miles from Rangoon, and within a short distance of the main body of the Burmese army, the Burmese commander immediately attacked it, cut off its communications with Rangoon, seized an ammunition convoy, invested the place, harassing the little garrison day and night, and cut of the approaches from Rangoon.

A naval force, 150 marines, 300 European soldiers, and a steamer, attempted to force the passage, to relieve Pegu, and were driven back with loss.

Two columns of 2400 men left Rangoon, encountered the Burmese, defeated them with great loss, and succeeded in reaching Pegu.

SPAIN.—A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, of the 22nd, announces that an arrangement had been concluded with some foreign capitalists for a loan of 57,000,000, guaranteed on national property.

THE COURT.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—The hospitalities of the Court have been more extended during the past week than heretofore since Christmas. Among the guests honoured with invitations have been the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke and Duchess Northumberland, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscount Torrington, Viscount Canning, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. and Mrs. Gordon.

On Saturday his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen took leave of her Majesty, and left the Castle en route for the Continent. The Royal dinner party on this day included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl Granville, &c.

On Sunday her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the junior branches of the Royal family, attended Divine service in the private chapel.

On Monday the Duke of Wellington had an audience of her Majesty, to kiss hands on his appointment as Master of the Horse.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert left Windsor by special train, to reside at a meeting in the Palace of Westminster of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. The meeting lasted three hours; at its expiration his Royal Highness returned to the Castle.

On Wednesday Prince Albert went out hunting, attended by Lieut.-Colonel H. Seymour. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Marquis of Breadalbane and Viscount Canning arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have arrived at Belvoir Castle on a visit to the Duke of Rutland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone left town on Wednesday, for Oxford.

The Hon. Jane Frances Bickersteth, only daughter of the late Lord Langdale, succeeds to the family estates in Herefordshire of the late Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, who died without issue on the 19th instant.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JANUARY 27.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Jan. 21	29.463	49.0	41.4	43.8	+ 7.1	86	W.N.W.	0.18
" 22	29.525	43.4	35.0	38.9	+ 2.1	81	N.W.	0.03
" 23	29.957	44.6	36.4	39.5	+ 2.4	84	N.W.	0.00
" 24	30.176	42.7	34.9	38.1	+ 1.1	92	N.E.	0.00
" 25	29.799	43.2	35.0	38.1	+ 1.0	86	S.E.	0.00
" 26	29.673	42.6	33.2	36.8	— 0.4	87	N.	0.00
" 27	29.804	41.0	31.4	36.0	— 1.3	90	N.E.	0.00

NOTE.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The mean reading of the barometer for the week was 29.762 inches. The lowest reading took place at 9h. P.M., on the 21st, and was 29.20 inches; and the highest on the 24th, at 9h. A.M., and was 30.176 inches.

The temperature has varied considerably during the week, from 49° on the 21st, to 31.4° on the 27th. The average difference of temperature daily was 8.4° nearly.

The average daily temperature—which has been in excess every day from October 30th till January 25th—declined somewhat below its average value on the 26th, and still more so on the 27th. On the 21st it was 48.8°, or 7° in excess; and on the 27th it was 36°, or 13° in defect. The mean temperature of the week was 38.2°, or 1.2° above the average.

Rain fell in the week to the depth of 0.2 in. (two-tenths of an inch).

Lewisham, Jan. 28, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending Saturday, 1577 children were born within the metropolitan districts; 790 were boys, and 787 girls. The average of the corresponding week in the previous eight years was 1427. The number of deaths in the week were 994, being less by 198 in the calculated amount, as based upon the returns for the preceding ten years, corrected for increase of population. The Registrar-General in his report, says, that cases of fever, both typhus and scarlatina, have been numerous and fatal in particular parts; but it is satisfactory to find that, taking the whole of London, the mortality of the epidemic class of diseases shows some diminution when compared with that of the previous week, and that it is less than the average of corresponding weeks of former years. Bronchitis rose from 62 in the previous week to 83 in the last; and phthisis, from 125 to 124 cases. With this increase in affections of the respiratory organs, the decrease of temperature is closely connected. One case of death at the age of 101 years is reported, that of a woman, who is stated to have been in possession of her faculties to the last, and was out of doors fourteen days before her decease.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART.—The Lords of the Treasury, having received from the committee of the Privy Council for Trade an application for the delivery to the Department of Practical Art, of a packet of books relating to art and professional objects, imported from New York, Mr. Wilson has directed the proper authorities of the revenue to admit the package duty free, on the production of a certificate from the superintendent of the department that the books in question are intended for their use.

STOCK EXCHANGE REGULATION.—A measure has been decided upon by the committee of the Stock Exchange, of the utmost importance to holders and speculators in the new mining shares. After the 1st Feb. none of them will be allowed to mark on the official list unless they are registered, and thus compelled to be conveyed by transfer; but a reservation is made in favour of those who shall have fixed an early day after that date for registration. This step will certainly tend to check all attempts at forgery, should any of the gold shares attain high rates of premium.

ARTILLERY COMPANY.—The annual ball of the Hon. Artillery Company is appointed to take place on Tuesday next. This ball is usually conducted on a very liberal and extensive scale; and this year it is expected to go off with immense éclat. Several military and civil officers of distinction are expected to attend.

A GENERAL CAB FARE.—A mode of making cabriolets less objectionable vehicles in London would be to limit the charge (within a certain circle, as in Paris) to one shilling only for two persons, and sixpence for every extra person or luggage. The operation would be similar to the penny postage, for many would prefer this to an omnibus for cheapness—and many more, when they knew at once what they had to pay. Thus the cab would be kept generally employed even in fine weather, instead of standing half a day idling. For cleanliness and civility, the name and number of the proprietor, large inside, would prove partly, if not quite effective.

COLLEGE FOR LADIES.—A numerous and influential meeting of ladies and gentlemen residing in the vicinity of Hyde-park, has taken place, for the purpose of considering a proposition made to establish a college for ladies in that neighbourhood, similar in character to those which are in such successful operation at Henley-street, Bedford-square, and Artillery-place, Finsbury.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Gentlemen who have received certificates to practice—H. Leversidge, Peterborough Infirmary; J. N. Winter, Brighton; R. B. Benson, Bayswater; R. P. B. Taaffe; J. Hedaway, Isle of Thanet; and J. F. Holden, Kingston-upon-Hull.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the society, held on Tuesday night (Dr. Gray, V.P., in the chair), the secretary read a letter from Mr. L. Fraser, her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Whidah, addressed to Mr. Cuming. It contained some notice of the existence of a large quadrumanous animal in the interior, called by the natives Tap-par-po-har, which is supposed by them to be a chimpanzee, but which is considered by Mr. Fraser to be most probably a Cynocephalus. Mr. Fraser has not yet succeeded in obtaining a specimen.

CITY RAILWAY TERMINUS.—On Wednesday the first general meeting of the shareholders of the City Railway Terminus Company was held at the offices of the company, 35, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The room was crowded. Some details were entered into by Mr. Charles Pearson (who announced his resignation of an honorary seat at the Board of Directors, in consequence of the Corporation—he being the City Solicitor—demurring to his remaining there), to show that, when joined to the Dock Junction line, the northern suburbs, and the intended Bayswater and Paddington, the proposed line would pay, first and second years, 4 per cent; third and fourth years, 5 per cent; and fifth and sixth years, 8 per cent. The directors going out by lot were re-elected; and, after votes of thanks to the chairman (Mr. Acton Ayrton) and Mr. C. Pearson, the meeting adjourned.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—At a meeting of the committee, recently held, the secretary, in his report, stated that—"In the course of the last year 16,286 indigent sick persons were admitted on the books for relief, at a cost of £2553 4s. 0½d.; of these, 1282 were in-patients, and 15,004 were out-patients (many of whom were visited at their own homes, and the greater part were restored to health). The cases of accidents and sudden injuries amounted to the very large number of 2428. The hospital has proved eminently useful, and as its scale of operation admits of extension, the governors propose to open four additional wards, and, as a mark of respect to the memory of the Great Duke, they propose to call the ward the 'Wellington Ward'—this dedication of a work of mercy to his honour being a more satisfactory mode of recording admiration and gratitude than the erection of structures merely ornamental, or costly statuary, however splendid."

THE LECTURES TO WORKING MEN, which were so popular last year at the Museum of Practical Geology, are to be recommenced on the evening of Monday, the 7th of February. We are glad to find the system of single lectures has been abandoned, and that of short courses adopted. The first course of six lectures will be delivered by Professor Robert Hunt, the subject being "The Practical Applications of Physical Science." These will be followed by a second course of six, "On the Elements of Geology," by Professor Ramsay; and these, again, by six, "On the First Principles of Natural History," by Professor Edward Forbes. Artisans, and these only, will be admitted to these lectures upon payment of a registration fee of sixpence for each course. We are pleased to see the Government employing their officers in the work of communicating truly practical instruction to those to whom it will be valuable, and by whom it will, without doubt, be valued.

SHIPWRIGHTS FOR AUSTRALIA.—The shipwrights in Woolwich and other dockyards have commenced clubs to assist each other in emigrating, with their families, to Australia, as they have so little hope of their petition to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for an advance of wages, to place them in a fair position, compared with the wages paid in private yards, being acceded to, and those who have a little household property are disposing of it to take their immediate departure for the gold-fields of the Antipodes.

A TRUE REWARD.—We perceive, with much satisfaction, that the honorary silver medal of the Royal Humane Society has been awarded to the Rev. James O'Reilly, curate of St. Peter's, Walworth, for having, in July last, by leaping into the Thames, saved the life of Mr. Jesse Oldfield, of Fleet-street.

THE NEW MARKET AT BILINGS-GATE.—Gas jets for illuminating the arcades in the new structure have been fitted to the cast iron pillars. They number eighty-four, two being affixed to each shaft. Besides the one on the river front there are six powerful gas lamps, which throw a most brilliant light over the whole wharfage. The sub-market, for the sale of shell-fish is also brilliantly lighted with twenty-four gas jets. The whole of these lights are in addition to the ordinary lamps provided by the commissioners of lighting and paving, and are lighted during the winter months, or when the dullness of the weather may require it, as soon as the market bell rings (four o'clock in the morning), at which time the vast area presents a splendid appearance. The fountain in the centre of the market has been put in full play, and, besides being ornamental, it is of the greatest utility in cleansing the surface. The exterior of the Thames-street front is completed, and the interior is rapidly progressing. It is a very neat structure, consisting of an arcade for the sale of fish on the ground-floor, with a suite of offices over. The space between the houses on the west side of the market and the arcades has been covered in with rough plate glass of an extraordinary thickness, laid in a laminated form. The houses on the west side of Darkhouse-lane have been purchased by Messrs. Nicholson and Co., who intend to enlarge their wharf and build on the site. The remaining houses in Darkhouse-lane, and those in the market, being the property of the City, will, when the leases fall in, be pulled down, and their site appropriated to the enlargement of the market.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have desired the proper authorities of the revenue to issue instructions to their officers to ensure all possible expedition and care being observed in the examination of cases containing plaster casts of statues and other articles expected to arrive from the Continent, by various consignments, addressed to the New Crystal Palace Company or their agents in London.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—A gentleman well known in City circles, having been on a visit at the country seat of an eminent railway contractor, narrowly escaped destruction from the accidental discharge of a pistol. His attention was called to some novelty in the manufacture, and in pointing out the change, as he was unconscious of its being loaded, he pulled the trigger of one he held in his hand. The pistol went off, lodging the ball in the looking-glass, after having passed through the breast of his visitor's coat.

OMNIBUS STATISTICS.—There are daily plying through the streets of London 3000 omnibuses, each carrying 300 passengers daily, or 2000 a week, which makes for the entire omnibuses 6,000,000 a week, or 300,000,000 passengers a year. Supposing each passenger paid a three-penny fare, the amount expended annually would be £3,000,000. An omnibus coachman driving an omnibus 60 miles a day, passing the same ground over and over again, would in the course of seven years perform the extraordinary distance of 173,880 miles, or 521,640 miles in twenty-one years, which several coachmen have done without varying their route—say from Chelsea to the Bank. The manual labour employed comprises the following:—Coachmen and conductors, 6000; horse-keepers, 3000; occasional drivers and hangers-on, 2000; total, 11,000. The value of the metropolitan omnibus establishment is estimated at £962,000, viz., horses worth £600,000; omnibuses, £300,000; harness, £6000; and sundries, £2000. The expenditure figures £787,000 for corn, £225,000 for straw, £750,000 for hay, and £7800 for horse-shoeing; to which are to be added £150,000 for wear and tear, and £180,000 for harness, exclusive of stabling and its incidentals. The Government duty, at 1½d. per mile, amounts to £393,756.

POULTRY MANIA.—The unprecedented sum of £100 has just been paid by Mr. Stainton, veterinary surgeon, of Holloway, a well-known amateur, to Mr. Fletcher, of Kensington, for his celebrated Cochon China cock. This fowl obtained the first prize and extra medal at the Birmingham poultry show in 1851; and a cockerel and pullet, bred from him, took a first prize at the great metropolitan show, and sold at the auction for £49 7s.

ROBBERY AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Some expert thief made his way to the dressing-room, stealing a quantity of the performers' private wearing apparel whilst they were on the stage acting, as well as several articles of jewellery, including a massive gold snake chain, with 42 brilliants in the head, £6 in gold, and a small quantity of silver. The rogue got clear away with his booty.

FIRES.—Several fires have occurred during the week, but, fortunately, not attended with any loss of life. The house of Mr. R. Tarlton, tailor, 58, Richard-street, Commercial-road in the East, has been burnt, and the furniture much damaged.—The premises of Mr. Warren, Bear-street, Leicester-square, have been destroyed.—The Rose and Crown Tavern, Lower Thames-street, has been slightly injured by fire.—Very considerable damage has been done to the premises of Wilson and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside, by a fire, through the escape of gas.—A house in Grange-road, Bermondsey, has also been injured.—An alarming fire has occurred, and much damaged Nos. 36 and 37, Sun-street, Bishopsgate, tenanted by Mr. Ward and Mr. Shackell: the former was insured, the latter uninsured.

EX-CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER.—There are as many as eight ex-Chancellors of the Exchequer now alive:—Lord Henry Petty (now Marquis of Lansdowne, and the senior Chancellor of the eight), Mr. Frederick Robinson (now Earl of Ripon), Mr. Herries, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Spring Rice (now Lord Monteagle), Sir Francis Baring, Sir Charles Wood, and Mr. Disraeli.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.—The Commissioners of Customs having received and considered a proposition of their principal officers, submitting, in cases where sugar entered to be warehoused under an inferior denomination is found, upon being landed and examined, to be of a superior quality, that the warehousing entry may be allowed to be amended from the lower to the higher rates of duty, the Board have approved of the proposition of their surveyors general, and have directed the proper officers to govern themselves in future accordingly.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Ingersoll was the chief guest, last week, at a public dinner given in his honour by the merchants and traders of Birmingham. Mr. Muntz, M.P., presided; and around him were Lord Calthorpe, Mr. Spooner, M.P., Mr. William Scholefield, M.P., and Mr. Booker, M.P. The theme of the evening was the brotherly relation between England and America. Received with unbounded applause, Mr. Ingersoll, in returning thanks for his health, viewed generally the position and prospects of both countries, as well as their identity of interest; and he expressed a hope that the cordial relationship now subsisting might long be perpetuated. A generous rivalry and a generous emulation would conduce to the permanent prosperity of both countries. Of all the kindness that he had experienced in England, none had inspired him with such depth of feeling as this reception of him by Birmingham men—a town so largely interested in American trade, and in the prosperity of the country he represented. All the speakers cordially concurred in the expression of a hope, which Mr. Ingersoll stated met with his approbation, that England and America should unite to check the encroachments of despotism, and protect the liberties of nations.

THE REFORM MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—A meeting of Reformers is about to take place at Manchester. The cards are being issued, and the invitation is to a "social soiree at the Town-hall, Manchester, on Thursday evening, February 3, at six o'clock, to meet the Free-trade representatives of the boroughs and of the two divisions of the county of Lancaster." The invitations are to all the leading Reformers and Free-traders of the county, and it is probable that a company of 2000 to 3000 persons will assemble. The representatives who have already accepted invitations are James Heywood, Esq., M.P.; William Brown, Esq., M.P.; John Cheetham, Esq., M.P.; Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, M.P.; John Bright, Esq., M.P.; Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P.; William Eccles, Esq., M.P.; James Pilkington, Esq., M.P.; W. J. Fox, Esq., M.P.; Joseph Crook, Esq., M.P.; James Kershaw, Esq., M.P.; J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P.; Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.; George Hadfield, Esq., M.P., &c.

AURICULAR CONFESSION.—DEVON MEETING.—In consequence of the refusal of the High Sheriff of Devon to call a meeting upon the subject of auricular confession, as enforced by certain of the clergy of the diocese of Exeter, the requisitionists themselves called a county meeting, which took place at the Royal Subscription Rooms, Exeter, last week. The Earl of Morley and a large number of the land-owners and magistracy attached their names to the requisition. The meeting was most numerously attended. W. Porter, Esq., was in the chair. A resolution was adopted, setting forth that some of the clergy encouraged auricular confession of a Romanising character, and that inquiry was necessary by competent authority. It was also carried that a memorial be presented to the Queen, praying for a Royal commission to examine into the matter; the memorial to be signed throughout the county, and to be presented by the Earl of Morley.

VILLAGES ITINERATING LIBRARY, IN YORKSHIRE.—An itinerating village library, on the plan recommended by the central committee of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, is now in operation, and consists of the following villages, under the name of the Castle Howard United Villages Itinerating Library, namely, Slingsby, Concysthorpe, Bulmer, Welburn, and Coxwold; and Setlington and Thornton, near Pickering, have expressed a wish to join the library. The library has been formed principally through the munificence of the Earl of Carlisle, and the zeal and energy of Mr. J. Irish, the railway missionary.

ENCROACHMENT OF THE SEA.—Experimental faggot groins have been made to the eastward of the sea-wall, at Dover. These are being placed down with a view to the retention of the shingle; and some hopes are entertained of their success, although practical men affirm that the proceedings will not be of the slightest utility. The weather has been favourable for carrying on these works; but the late gales swept almost the whole of the shingle out of this portion of the bay, which now presents a very miserable appearance.

MONUMENT TO "THE CORN-LAW RHYMER."—A monument in bronze, by Burnard, is about to be erected in Sheffield, to the memory of Ebenezer Elliott, the "Corn-law Rhymer." The council of the Anti-Corn-law League have given a subscription of £50 towards the cost of the monumental memorial. Mr. Hadfield has given a second subscription of £5, and a like contribution has been received from Colonel Thompson.

SOUTHAMPTON EMIGRATION DEPOT.—The building for the reception of the Government emigrants, is in every way suitable for the object in view, viz., the comfort of the emigrant. Attached to the building are a dispensary, cooking-offices, baths, washing-houses, fumigating-rooms, &c. The building is heated by steam, and lighted throughout with gas. The first of the vessels that will leave is the *Caucasian*; the next, the *Calliope*, and another soon after. The cabins of these ships are roomy, and fitted up with every regard to convenience. There will be about 320 emigrants leave in each of the ships, and an experienced surgeon will be on board each vessel.

WALMER CASTLE AND THE CINQUE PORTS.—According to ancient usage, this appointment would have been conferred upon the Earl of Derby, the Premier, on the occasion of the office falling vacant, as in the case of the Earl of Liverpool and the late Duke of Wellington. The Marquis of Dalhousie, appointed to this office, has been so agreeably to an arrangement made in 1847, on his taking the appointment of Governor-General of India, which, in July next, he will have held six years, and will be entitled to a pension. We believe that the noble Marquis expects to be two years longer in India.

HARWICH NEW DOCKS AND PIER.—The estimated cost of the construction of the proposed docks, pier, and other works, including the purchase of property and contingencies, is £100,000. It is proposed to construct these docks on a large tract of waste or mud lands, which are covered by the water at high tide, and are situate between Harwich and Ray Island.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN MAILS.—On Sunday morning the *Canada*, Captain Stone, sailed from the Mersey, with the usual mails, thirty-four passengers, and a large and valuable cargo on board. She attempted to sail on Saturday; but, owing to the tide having ebbed too far, and a N.W. gale creating a heavy sea on the bar, the pilot considered it would be dangerous to attempt to cross it, and brought her back to her moorings.

A BOA-CONSTRUCTOR AND ITS YOUNG ONES.—There arrived at Liverpool this week, in the *Arrow*, Captain Wyatt, from Para, a huge serpent of the boa genus, respecting which we have received some particulars. The reptile is 18 feet in length, and was caught on the banks of the "mighty Amazon." Before it came into the possession of Captain Wyatt, it had satisfied its appetite by swallowing a full-grown goat. On the day the vessel left Para, the captain and crew were surprised to find that the serpent had given birth to 36 young ones. The "snakelets" were about two feet each in length. In six days after the birth the mauma devoured 29 pigeons, being the first food she had tasted for about three months. Captain Wyatt has disposed of the boa-constructor and its progeny to Mr. Edmonds, the proprietor of a travelling menagerie, at present exhibiting in Manchester. The mother and three of the young ones have been conveyed to that town, but 33 of the snakelets have yet to be delivered to the purchaser. The bite of this snake is not venomous, so that the young ones may easily be handled.

FEARFUL EPIDEMIC AT CROYDON.—The town and neighbourhood of Croydon are in a state of consternation, on account of the breaking out of a fever of a very fearful character. It appears that a local board of health has been established at Croydon, and a complete system of drainage has been carried out, and in the necessary works for that purpose a great many old drains and cesspools have been disturbed, particularly in High-street; whether from the miasma created by the disturbance of the old drains, or from any other cause, it would seem that a great many of the tradesmen and other persons residing in the High-street were attacked with a fever of a very serious character, and in very many instances ending fatally; it being a remarkable circumstance that those patients who were apparently the most healthy were the first to succumb to the disease. Dr. Southwood Smith and Dr. Sunderland were sent to report upon the cause and nature of the epidemic. The following is taken from a report made by those gentlemen upon the subject:—"We have ascertained that a similar disease has prevailed at Oxted, a few miles from Croydon, before any disease of a like kind was observed at Croydon, and we have to add that, from communication received by the General Board of Health, it appears that for many weeks past a similar epidemic has prevailed in various villages and towns both in England and Wales. We apprehend the cause of the disease is to be found at Croydon, as elsewhere, in the peculiarity of the present season; the combination of excessive moisture and heat appearing to have favoured, as was anticipated, the generation and spread of a low form of fever."

THE PINT BOTTLE QUESTION.—On Tuesday, at the Sanbury Sessions, John Wayne, of the Angel and Crown Hotel, Staines, was summoned before the Bench to answer an information laid against him by Mr. James Gregg, inspector of weights and measures for the Brentford division, for having sold a certain quantity of beer, as and for one quart and one pint, and in the sale thereof did use certain vessels or measures other than those authorised by law, the quart being deficient 12 ounces 14 drachms, and the pint 6 ounces 7 drachms deficient. The case excited considerable interest, in consequence of the prominent way in which the question had been recently brought before the public. The magistrates retired for a short time to consult, and returned into court, when the chairman said that, having carefully considered the arguments that had been used on both sides, the Court was unanimously of opinion that the information had been sustained, and convicted Mr. Wayne in the penalty of 40s. and costs. The fine was immediately paid.

THE NEW BRITISH COLONY OF BAY ISLANDS.

A PROCLAMATION was issued by the British authorities at the Belize, July 17, 1852, announcing that her Most Gracious Majesty had been pleased to constitute and make the islands of Roatan, Bonacca, Utila, Barbara, Helena, and Morat to be a colony, to be known and designated as the colony of the Bay Islands. The proclamation was signed by her Majesty's superintendent, Augustus Frederic Gore, Colonial Secretary.

This proclamation is regarded by certain parties in the United States as an infraction of the treaty of Washington, of July 4, 1850, which provides that neither party shall occupy, or fortify, or colonise, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Musquito coast, or any part of Central America. On the 6th instant, in the Senate, Mr. Cass said he would not have voted for that treaty if he had supposed it recognised the British claims to territory in Honduras. It was, however, distinctly stated by Sir H. L. Bulwer, when the ratifications were exchanged, that "her Majesty does not understand the engagements of that convention to apply to her Majesty's settlements at Honduras, or to its dependencies."

The British title to Central America was recognised by President Polk in appointing a Consul to Belize, in British Honduras, March 30, 1847. The Consul was recalled by President Taylor's Administration on March 1, 1850, to avoid any charge of having recognised English authority in Honduras.

Thus the United States guards itself against the recognition of the new colony of the Bay of Islands, and questions indeed the territorial rights of Great Britain to any portion of Honduras.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following sketch of his recent visit to the Bay Islands, and the proclamation of the British authorities, with the illustrations engraved upon the next page.

In the south-eastern corner of the Bay of Honduras, nearly opposite to the now fast-decaying city of Truxillo, several small islands are situated, of yore the resort of pirates and buccaneers. Far away to the north and eastward, are the Grand Caymans, once a flourishing dependency of Jamaica, but in modern days gradually dwindling away. The soil has become exhausted from constant cultivation; and, although several thousand head of cattle may still be found in the islands, the people are rapidly migrating, seeking other more productive lands, wherein to form new habitations. Of the places sought by these wanderers, the Bay Islands are the most accessible, offering a genial climate and fertile soil. Divided into several isles, they run from east to west. The principal of them are called Utila, Roatan, Barbacati, Bonacca, and Morat; Roatan claims to be the largest of these, being about thirty-five miles long, and it is in that island that most of the Caymans people have fixed their new homes. The elevation of the hills is not great, 1200 feet being the measurement of the highest; but yet the scenery of both Bonacca and Ruatan is bold and romantic, enhanced not a little by the lofty range of the mountains on the main, distant some fifty miles; there the towering peak of Congretery pierces the clouds—of old a volcano, but now its fires have been extinct for more than seventy years. At the foot of this range lies Truxillo.

Towards the end of July, 1852, finding myself in that town, I resolved to sail across to the Bay Islands, and judge for myself whether the accounts given by the Spaniards of their fertility and beauty were correct. A few hours' run brought us to the narrow entrance of Coxen-hole harbour; but on rounding the Raye, at its mouth, we were surprised to see the taunt spars and low hull of a man-of-war, from which presently arose a chorus of voices. The sun had not long set, and by the refracted light of the rosy clouds, one could discern a group of officers in the waist, and men crowding in the fore-castle. On landing, in the morning, we were informed that these islands had lately been recognised by the British Government as a colony, and that H.M. brig *Persian* had brought down the new Governor and his suite to proclaim and set going this infant settlement.

The trade of these islands consists in supplying the New Orleans market with fruit; for which purpose large plantations have been opened of plantains, yams, pine-apples, and bananas. Many schooners are employed in this traffic; they run from the Mississippi to the Belize with cargoes of flour and salt pork; thence in ballast beating out to Roatan, where they quickly load with fruit, and return with a flowing sheet to their go-a-head city. The opening of the railway from New Orleans to New York will, no doubt, increase the demand for the produce of the islands.

A general meeting of the inhabitants was called for the morrow, and preparations were being made for erecting a flag-staff, and putting the Court-house in order for the coming ceremonies. I was much struck in my perambulations in the village with the numbers of young children running about the houses, which are remarkably clean and comfortable. The people said their plantations were mostly to windward on the sea-coast; and, accordingly, I set off to visit some of the nearest at "Cocoa-unt Garden." On getting there I was astonished at the quantity of land in cultivation, and the luxuriant growth of plantains and bananas.

A narrow strip of cocoa-nuts runs along the shore opposite the dwellings of the owners; these trees seem quite self-sown, and are too close together to allow of their yielding a full crop, or, indeed, ever attaining any degree of perfection. Limes, orange-trees, guavas, had been planted, and several specimens of the cotton plant gave promise of its succeeding, if cultivated. There may be 300 people living in this portion of the settlement; most of them have abundance of poultry, and I was glad to see that they keep their pigs immured in styes, instead of running wild, as in many other of the West India islands.

It was dark when I returned to my schooner, and yet I found all hands busily engaged in loading her with the produce of the land. Great expedition is necessary, as every hour of delay causes considerable detriment to the fruit, and consequent loss to the importer; luckily, however, the winds which prevail are, for nine months in the year, favourable for making a run to New Orleans.

It was late ere I retired to rest, as the fresh breeze and bright moon-light, not to mention the fragrant smoke of my havannah, beguiled the time insensibly away. On awaking in the morning, the sun had long risen, cloudless in a golden atmosphere of its own, looking as only tropical suns can look.

The *Persian*, a Symonite brig, was already dressed in her gay colours, and the harbour was dotted with small craft full of people, coming in from to windward, to be present at the recognition of their British relationship. About twelve o'clock I proceeded to the Court-house, which stands on a little eminence close to the beach, and commands a tolerable view of the whole bay. At the foot of the ascent a party of blue-jackets was formed, vainly endeavouring to look stiff and soldier-like; opposite the Court-house door was posted the guard-of-honour of Royal Marines. Several hundred people were here assembled, and many still were coming in from their plantations.

The islanders had not long to wait, for soon three of the *Persian's* boats, containing the Governor and his suite, touched the shore, and having landed, the party proceeded to the Court-house, where the Royal Commission erecting the colony was read, under a Royal salute, and the union-jack hoisted amidst loud and continued cheering. Great satisfaction was expressed by all the men at the constitution of the colony. Many said, that, now property was secure, the place would go ahead; and the heartiest cheers that were given were on the reading of Mr. Wodehouse's commission as the first Lieut.-Governor.

I understand that it was mainly owing to a report sent home by this gentleman, that the British Government consented to erect the Bay

NEW BRITISH COLONY OF BAY ISLANDS.



PROCLAMATION OF THE COLONY OF BAY ISLANDS

Islands into a colony. I was told that the Government is to be carried on by a House of Assembly, who may pass laws, subject to the approval of the Governor. This House is to consist of twelve members, to be elected by a majority of the votes of the adult male inhabitants of the colony. A magistrate is to be the only executive resident authority for the present.

Great liberality has been shown by the British Government in granting this constitution; and, from the short time I had to judge in, it appeared to me that the colonists of the Bay Islands have it in their own power to become a most prosperous and thriving community.

While still busy talking with some of the inhabitants on the subject of their new position, I perceived the dark face and lean form of my

skipper hovering about in the crowd, evidently in chase of me. I guessed immediately that the voracious maw of our little schooner had at last been satisfied with the good things of Ruaton; and so, surrendering myself to his guidance, soon found myself again at sea, and, with studding-sails aloft and aloft, cracking on for the broad mouths of the deep Mississippi.



HARBOUR OF BAY ISLANDS, AND THE SPANISH MAIN.



SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "ST. CUPID; OR, DOROTHY'S FORTUNE," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

The new play, selected by her Majesty for Court approbation previously to its public performance, was on Saturday, in accordance with previous

announcement, produced on this stage. The plot—"if plot that may be called which plot is none"—is connected with the risings in 1751 in favour of the Pretender; and relates to the peril of a concealed adherent, cousin and would-be lover of one Dorothy Budd (Mrs. Charles Kean), the

daughter of Dr. Budd, a schoolmaster (Mr. Harley). The play opens with a consultation between a gouty Mr. Under-Secretary Zero (Mr. James Vining) and his nephew, Sir Valentine May (Mr. Walter Lacy), respecting the contents of certain letters brought in from the post-office, to be



AUSTRALIAN GOLD CONVEYED FROM THE EAST INDIA DOCKS TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

officially examined for the detection of possible treason. The shrewd interpretations put upon the simple phrases of mere business or friendly correspondence by the Fouché-like Secretary constitute the wit of the dialogue, which here sparkles with the genuine Jerrold vivacity. Among the intercepted letters is one from *Dorothy Budd* to *Belinda Icebrook*, quaintly beginning, "This greeting, in the name of St. Cupid," and then relating how her fortune had been told by an old gipsy, who, for sixpence and a battered thimble, had predicted that she should be married to a Duke, and live till fourscore, with other things equally pleasant. *Old Zero* finds this singular billet full of treason—translates St. Cupid into St. George, Duke into King, and all into political disaffection. *Valentine* feels interested in the writer, and in the address, "The Lilacs, Kensington"—in short, is determined to visit the lady *in cog*. The next scene, accordingly, introduces us to the schoolmaster's villa residence. *Dr. Budd* we find in great perplexity, because his advertisement offering £10 a year for an usher accomplished in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, the conic sections, dancing, music, broadsword exercise, &c. has not yet been answered, and only three days of the vacation remaining. *Valentine*, having obtained admission, and a sight of the advertisement, of course understands his cue, proposes for the ushership, makes himself attractive both to father and daughter, readily overcomes their scruples about his fine clothes (which he assures them are not paid for), and ultimately is engaged. It is not long before he discovers the position of *Dorothy's* cousin, *Ensign Bellefleur* (Mr. Everett), and, vigorously desiring to save the young man, employs *Queen Bee* (Mr. Wright), the gipsy fortune-teller alluded to in *Dorothy's* letter, to warn him of his danger. But the crone is faithless to him, and, in discourse with *Dorothy*, turns the suspicions of Jacobinism upon himself. The poor girl has already begun to love the accomplished usher, and is as anxious for his safety as *Valentine* is for *Bellefleur's*. An interview between them only serves to perplex matters, as they mistake each other's hints and suggestions; and *Valentine*, thus misled, in endeavouring to serve *Bellefleur*, incurs his resentment, to whom he has to give rather an unpleasant lesson in broadsword exercise. We must now haste to the denouement. *Zero*, not less active than his nephew, has planted his spy, *Checker* (Mr. Ryder), at "The Lilacs," who knows *Bellefleur* well; but, ignorant of *Sir Valentine's* person, suspects in the supposed usher a Jacobite also. The Secretary himself shortly after appears on the scene, and is the witness of an altercation between *Dorothy* and his nephew, in which the former accuses the latter of having sported with her feelings and being a spy. The replies of the young man to her reproaches are interpreted by the uncle into adroit acting on his nephew's part to conceal his complicity with the police movements, which he supposes him to be voluntarily assisting. An explanation with his uncle soon satisfies *Sir Valentine* of the state of things, and, through the agency of *Queen Bee*, he proceeds to secure the escape of *Bellefleur*. All this while, *Dorothy* thinks that it is himself who is in danger, and shows such unmistakeable signs of terror and affection that *Sir Valentine*, having ascertained that his uncle's search has been entirely baffled, no longer hesitates to offer her his hand and title. Thus, *Dorothy's* fortune is made; though not a Duchess, she is a lady; and so far the equivocating stars are proved not entirely false, and, in the end, may even be proved to be entirely true. There is considerable obscurity and intricacy in the arrangements of the last act, which prevent an intelligible account of its incidents, without the sacrifice of too much space; and enough has been stated to indicate the outline of the story. More need not be given, as the merit of the drama lies not in its narrative, but in its dialogue, of which it contains some of the best ever written by Mr. Jerrold. Though witty, it is not overlaid with wit. The characters, too, are well sketched; and, it may be added, singularly well acted. The *Schoolmaster*, by Mr. Harley, was a "realised ideal"; and his daughter, by Mrs. C. Keau, one of the most charming and truth-like assumptions within our stage remembrances. Mr. Wright, in the *Sybil*, was at once chaste and eccentric. Mr. W. Lacy was admirable in the gentleman of fashion; still better in his disguise; and, as a lover, warmed up to a sense of his situation, with true artistic skill. Mrs. Lacy, also, in an ignorant maid-servant, acted with exquisite naïveté.

With such advantages, the play could not be otherwise than successful. Nevertheless, the author has not been just to his reputation. Vain of his brilliant dialogue, he has disregarded the interest of his story, and the structural arrangement of his incidents; the result is, that the work is unequal; and, as a whole, the drama must be regarded by impartial criticism as a well-meant effort rendered abortive by an exclusive attention on the part of the author to one special excellence, in an art which requires even more peremptorily a laborious appreciation of others, which he has utterly neglected.

GREAT DELIVERY OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

In our Journal of last week we illustrated the recent landing of a cargo of gold from the *Australian*, in the East India Docks. We now engrave the precious freight upon the road from the Docks to the Bank of England.

The boxes of gold were closely packed in strong vans, belonging to the Hon. East India Company, drawn by four stout horses each. Policemen on foot walked by the side of the horses, and mounted policemen rode beside each waggon. The scene shown in our View is part of the Commercial-road, with the steeple of Limehouse Church towering above the houses. Near this spot a wheel of one of the waggons broke down, and the cavalcade was therefore brought to a halt, till the accident was repaired. Crowds of people collected; but the careful arrangements of the police prevented any interruption to the transit of the enormous treasure to the Bank, further than was caused by the unforeseen accident to the waggon.

MUSIC.

THE MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

The 112th anniversary festival of this ancient musical society was celebrated with all due honour on the 26th inst., in Freemasons' Hall; the gallant veteran General Lord Saltoun occupying the presidential chair, with his usual spirit and urbanity. Ladies graced the gallery with their welcome presence, and the gathering of amateurs and professors was numerous, upwards of a hundred voices (including those of nineteen boys) being collected in the choir—after the banquet, the grace, "Non Nobis" being most impressively rendered. The toasts and oratory at this festival are confined within reasonable limits. Amongst the complimentary expressions were the health of the chairman, proposed by Major Oliphant, and responded to by the company with musical cheers; and the healths of the vice-president (Sir George Clerk) and the officers of the society—the patriarchal treasurer, Mr. Banner; the indefatigable secretary, Mr. Oliphant; the zealous conductor, Mr. King; and the tasteful wine stewards, Messrs. Bishop and Rippingham. Mr. Oliphant made, as usual, a quaint speech—his "descent on a plane song" (to cite his own words) being much relished. Amongst the amateurs and artists present were—Sir J. Lushington, Sir G. Smart, Rev. Mr. Helmore, Rev. Mr. Cox, Messrs. Fitzherbert, Salomons, Stuart, Rayley, H. Leslie, Evans, Campbell, F. Davison, Robertson, Addison, Hogarth, Gruneisen, Lyon, Ella, Braham, C. Potter, Turl, Machin, Leffer, Hatton, Goss, Forbes, Spencer, Land, Howe, Coward, Barnby, Gypson, &c. The first part of the programme was of more than usual interest, as it was confined to six madrigals, recently discovered, as it was stated, and which are supposed to have been written about the year 1610. Two of these compositions are ascribed to John Hilton, and another to W. Byrd, but some additional explanation as to the "rare set of books" from which they have been extracted, would be interesting. The one entitled "Out, alas!" contains some clever points. In the second part there were Palestrina's noble motet, "We have heard" (1550), J. Wilbye's "Lady, when I behold" (1598), Luca Marenzio's "So aith my fair" (1570), M. Cavendish's "Come, gentle swains" (1600), T. Weelkes' "Phyllis, go take" (1600), Quintiani's "At sound of her sweet voice" (1570), and Saville's "Waits"—the customary finale to these delightful meetings of a society which has been the means of rescuing from obscurity, and of perpetuating, so many fine words of the old masters.

THE HARMONIC UNION.

The second subscription concert at Exeter-hall on the 20th would have been unexceptionable as to selection, if the programme had been confined to Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night." The whole care and attention of the managers ought to have been directed to a perfect rendering of these two works, instead of distracting the ear with a miscellaneous selection, the compilation of which was more an appeal to the tastes of the frequenters of common-place concerts, than an invocation of the highest considerations of art. The directors of the Harmonic Union should be impressed with the fact that there is a musical public ready to accept the principles laid down in their prospectus; but it is quality that must be sought for, and not quantity; excellence of execution in the ensemble, and not individual displays of soloists. Thus Mr. W. Mason's reading of Weber's "Concert-Stück" was far removed from that of the first and second-class pianists now in the metropolis; but the audience seemed thoroughly disposed to do the hospitable to the American artist, and he was, therefore cordially greeted; if he had been an Englishman his performance would scarcely have raised a hand. Herr Nabich's trombone exhibition was certainly wonderful in its way; but what had his executive skill on such a blatant instrument to do with the high purpose promulgated by the Harmonic Union. Madame Fiorentini had been announced for the "Freyschütz" scene, which she sings so finely in Italian; but, being hoarse, Benedict, the conductor, claimed the indulgence of the audience, and she substituted her piquant Spanish song, in which she was enthusiastically encored, after she had sung like a true artist, with Mr. Benson, Spohr's duet, "Fair Maid," from "Jessonda." Miss Huddart and Mr. and Mrs. Weiss did good service in the works of Beethoven and Mendelssohn; and the choruses are getting into order, thanks to the intelligent training of the "clever musical director," Mr. Henry Leslie's very graphic overture, "The Templar," descriptive of the trial by battle scene,

in which Ivanhoe defends the right of Rebecca against Brian de Bois Guilbert, was executed with much vigour and precision, and was loudly applauded. The overture we had occasion to eulogise when it was played by the Amateur Musical Society, and at the concert of the Society of Female Musicians, under Sterndale Bennett's direction.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The magnificent performance of Mendelssohn's glorious oratorio, "Elijah," at Exeter-hall, on the 21st inst., under the able direction of Costa, was rendered remarkable by the fact, that the principal vocalists were all English. It is now quite evident there is ample ability enough in this country to sustain both opera and oratorio, if only a fair chance be given to our singers. Of Miss Dolby and Mr. Lockey it is quite unnecessary to write, as their beautiful rendering of the contralto and tenor parts is so well known and appreciated; but the first appearances of Madame Fiorentini, Miss Deaken, Miss Huddart, and Mr. Weiss, call for especial notice and eulogy. Madame Fiorentini's interpretation of the soprano part was noticed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS when she sang it at Clifton. On this occasion, although she was suffering from severe hoarseness, which caused her to fail in the high notes of the grand air opening the second part, we have no hesitation in recording our opinion that no singer who has yet essayed this most arduous music has approached Madame Fiorentini in the true conception of the composer's intentions. This may be particularly observed in the scene of the Widow and the Prophet, and in the air, "Hear ye Israel," before alluded to. Madame Fiorentini marks with subtle skill the different attributes of the passionate and imploring woman, and of the lofty and devotional angel. Her unrivalled organ tells also exquisitely in the double quartet, "For he shall give;" in the recitative of the miracle of the rain, in the quartet "Holy, holy;" and in the trio, "Lift thine eyes." When Madame Fiorentini has conquered the nervousness incidental to such an essay, the most trying in the entire range of oratorios, she will be second to none as a singer of the sacred school. What she has to acquire is more distinctness in her enunciation and the decision of style, which time and confidence alone can give. Miss Deaken is a pupil of Mrs. Alfred Shaw, and is very painstaking. Miss Huddart, in some respects, reminds the hearer of the once celebrated Miss Hawes. She was brought up to the stage, and like her aunt, Mrs. Warner, has played both *Lucy Macbeth* and *Lady Teazle*. She is now a pupil of Sig. Negri, and she ought to study assiduously, as she has natural capabilities of the most promising order. In the great air of denunciation of the Queen, "Have ye not heard?" the will of the singer and her intentions were good, but she lacked the skill and experience to carry out the conception. Her voice, in the lower range of the contralto register, is rich and powerful; and there is, therefore, a career before her, with such gifts from nature. Mr. Weiss achieved the most decided success he has met with since his entrance into public life. If his delivery of the music of the Prophet be wanting in grandeur and inspiration, it is, at all events, free from the coarseness and boisterousness of Formès. Weiss is infinitely more correct in the text; in the air exacting devotional feeling he was very successful, particularly in the "It is enough, O Lord!" He has a clear field before him, should he feel disposed to quit the Arab life of the English operatic basso, and to confine his exertions to the grandest of all schools, that of oratorio. There would be so many points of excellence to indicate in the choral and orchestral execution, that a general term of praise can only be here awarded. Every year Costa appears to gain greater influence over his finely-disciplined forces. "Elijah" was repeated last night (Friday) with the same singers; and, it is to be hoped, will be heard again and again this season.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

It may be as well announced to some of our musical correspondents that, owing to the early hour the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS goes to press, to meet its world-wide circulation, our weekly record of "things musical" can only extend from Thursday to Thursday; and, if some impatient amateurs are disappointed in not finding the proceedings of the week in our Saturday's impression, they must bear in mind that in many interesting and important communications of the march of music on the Continent, we are in advance of our contemporaries.—Under the sanction of the committee of management of the Royal Academy of Music, a directory, register, and almanack has been published by Rudall and Co., which will be found very useful as well as entertaining. An interesting account, albeit brief, is given of the London and provincial musical societies, besides a formidable list of the music published in 1852. The directory supplies a want long felt; it not only includes professors of every class, but also music-sellers and musical instrument-makers.—The sudden death of Harper, at Mr. Surman's house, in Exeter-street, opposite the Hall, was announced in our last week's impression. He was born in Worcester in 1786, and studied in London under Eley. He was in the East India Volunteer band, with Nicholson, the flautist; and it was Sir G. Smart who first discovered Harper's ability, and gave him an engagement at the Drury-lane oratorios. Harper was first trumpet at Her Majesty's Theatre, the Royal Italian Opera, the Ancient and Philharmonic Concerts, the Sacred Harmonic Society, and all the great provincial festivals, for upwards of forty years. His obligato in "See the Bright Seraphim" has been heard, with all the great singers, native and foreign, in every part of Great Britain. He was most punctual in the performance of his duties, was an active member of the Royal Society of Musicians, and was a zealous supporter of the rights of his professional brethren. He has left two sons—Thomas Harper, who excels even his father as a trumpet-player, and Charles Harper, the first horn-performer at the Royal Italian Opera. The band at Exeter-hall, on the 20th, played the Dead March in "Saul," as a tribute of respect.—Next week there will be some attractive concerts—that of the famed pianiste, M^{me}. Pleyel, at the Hanover-square Rooms; the first of Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte performances; and the first of Mr. Ella's Musical Winter Evenings.—Mr. Alleroff presented his annual festival concert at Exeter-hall, which was crowded to excess, on Monday night. The instrumental lions were M^{lle}. Coulon (piano), Sainton (violin), Case (concertina), Richardson (flute), and Hardy (horn); the vocalists were Madame Fiorentini, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss J. Harland, Miss E. Ormond, the Misses MacAlpine, Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam, Miss R. Isaacs, Miss Alleyne, Miss A. Walker, M^{lle}. Marie Doria (the Hungarian mezzo-soprano), Miss Messent, Madame and Signor F. Lablache, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Brandt, G. Tedder, Manley, Corri, Leffer, &c. The programme included upwards of forty pieces. Messrs. F. Mori and Kuchler were the conductors. The evening concert took place at the Beaumont Institution on Tuesday, at which Madame Fiorentini, the Misses Dolby and Messent, Messrs. Drayton, A. Pierre, and J. Howe, were the vocalists; Mr. B. Wells, flautist; and Mr. R. A. Brown, organist and conductor.—A concert was given at the Whittington Club, on Thursday, under the direction of Mr. G. A. Cooper, Herr Anschütz being the conductor. A selection from Weber's "Der Freyschütz" was performed; the vocalists were M^{me}. Zimmerman, the Misses Brougham, Mrs. G. A. Cooper, Herren de Becker and Yonghams, with Herr Kreutzer, the violinist, and Mr. H. Hardy, horn-player.—Handel's "Solomon" will be performed by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under Mr. Surman's direction, at Exeter-hall.—Mr. Dando has commenced his annual series of six quartet concerts at Crosby-hall, assisted by Mr. A. Mellon, Mr. Hill, Mr. Clementi, Mr. W. F. Reed, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, and Miss Dolby; a new sestet by Spohr, in C, for two violins, two violas, and two violoncellos, was executed at the first concert; it made but little impression.—Signor Salabert gave an evening concert, at the Mortimer-street Rooms, last Tuesday.—The Hamburg papers are highly praising the singing of Herr Reichardt, the tenor, who visited London last season.—Mozart's "Don Giovanni" (sustained by M^{lle}. Cruvelli, M^{lle}. Bertrandi, M^{lle}. Vera, Signor Lorenzo, Signor Susini, and Signor Calzolari), has been played at the Italian Opera in Paris, but with small success.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the brother of Prince Albert has just finished another opera, entitled "Toni," the poem by Herr Elzholtz, which is to be produced at Coburg and Gotha.—The Prince Gustavus of Sweden, who died lately at Stockholm, composed a funeral march, which he dedicated to himself.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY.—The Geographical Society of St. Petersburg is about to despatch expeditions to make scientific researches in Eastern Siberia and Kamtschatka, in the Caspian Sea and the neighbourhood, and in different parts of the least-known European and Asiatic provinces of Russia. The expedition to Siberia excites the greatest interest, and it is expected that it will make some important additions to the different branches of science. Twelve young men are to accompany it for the express purpose of taking astronomical, magnetic, and meteorologic observations.

MEDICAL PRIZES.—At a recent sitting of the Academy of Medicine in Paris, M. Orfila announced that he had made a gift to the Academy of 28,000 francs, to found a prize of 2000 francs every two years, to commence in 1855. This prize is to be awarded alternately for a question of toxicology and for some other subject of legal medicine. If on any occasion the prize is not given, the sum is to be 4000 francs the next time; and, if once more held back, 6000 francs the third time. If that sum should also remain on hand, it is to be paid over to the funds of the Association des Médecins de la Seine, founded by M. Orfila.

DISCOVERY OF A BURIED CITY.—A buried city has been discovered in Egypt, named Saccaréh. It is about five hours' journey from Cairo, near the first cataract. An Arab having observed what appeared to be the head of a sphynx above the ground, drew the attention of a French gentleman to the circumstance, who commenced excavating, and laid open a long-buried street, which contained thirty-eight granite sarcophagi, each of which weighed about sixty-eight tons, and which formerly held, evidently, the ashes of sacred animals. The French gentleman has got a grant of the spot from the Egyptian Pacha, and has exhumed great quantities of curiosities. This str. et, when lit up at night, forms a magnificent sight. It is upwards of 1600 yards in length. Many of the curiosities dug out have to be kept buried in sand to preserve them from perishing.

THE SOULS OF THE CHILDREN.

"Who bids for the little children—
Body and soul and brain?
Who bids for the little children—
Young and without a stain?
Will no one bid," said England,
"For their souls so pure and white,
And fit for all good or evil,
The world on their page may write?"

"We bid," said Pest and Famine,
"We bid for life and limb;
Fever and pain and squalor
Their bright young eyes shall dim.
When the children grow too many,
We'll nurse them as our own,
And hide them in secret places
Where none may hear their moan."

"I bid," said Beggary, howling,
"I'll buy them, one and all,
I'll teach them a thousand lessons—
To lie, to skulk, to crawl;
They shall sleep in my lair, like maggots,
They shall rot in the fair sunshine;
And if they serve my purpose,
I hope they'll answer thine."

"And I'll bid higher and higher,"
Said Crime with wolfish grin,
"For I love to lead the children
Through the pleasant paths of sin,
They shall swarm in the streets to pilfer,
They shall plague the broad highway,
Till they grow too old for pity,
And ripe for the law to slay."

"Prison and hulk and gallows
Are many in the land,
'Twere folly not to use them,
So proudly as they stand.
Give me the little children,
I'll take them as they're born;
And I'll feed their evil passions
With misery and scorn."

"Give me the little children,
Ye good, ye rich, ye wise,
And let the busy world spin round
While ye shut your idle eyes;
And your judges shall have work,
And your lawyers wag the tongue;
And the gaolers and policemen
Shall be fathers to the young."

"I and the Law, for pastime,
Shall struggle day and night;
And the Law shall gain, but I shall win,
And we'll still renew the fight;
And ever and aye we'll wrestle,
Till Law grows sick and sad,
And kill, in its desperation,
The incorrigible bad."

"I, and the Law, and Justice,
Shall thwart each other still;
And hearts shall break to see it,
And innocent blood shall spill:
So leave—oh, leave the children
To Ignorance and Woe—
And I'll come in and teach them
The way that they should go!"

"Oh, shame!" said true Religion,
"Oh, shame, that this should be!
I'll take the little children,
I'll take them all to me.
I'll raise them up with kindness
From the mire in which they're trod;
I'll teach them words of blessing,
I'll lead them up to God."

"You're not the true religion,"
Said a Sect with flashing eyes;
"Nor thou," said another scowling—
"Thou'rt heresy and lies."
"You shall not have the children,"
Said a third, with shout and yell;
"You're Antichrist and bigot—
You'd train them up for Hell."

And England, sorely puzzled
To see such battle strong,
Exclaimed with voice of pity—
"Oh, friends! you do me wrong!
Oh, cease your bitter wrangling,
For till you all agree,
I fear the little children
Will plague both you and me."

But all refused to listen;—
Quoth they—"We bide our time;"
And the bidders seized the children—
Beggary, Filth, and Crime:
And the prisons teemed with victims,
And the gallows rocked on high;
And the thick abomination
Spread reeking to the sky.

The Darya-i-noor diamond, said to be a purer gem than the celebrated Koh-i-noor, was recently sold at Calcutta for £5900.

NEW COINAGE.—It has been suggested that a new coinage, auxiliary to silver, should be formed of what is called "redgold," composed of one part gold and six of copper, which would be nearly equal proportions by weight of each metal. Of this compound crowns and half-crowns could be coined; the latter of which would be about the size of a silver fourpenny-piece. Their specific gravity would be great, and they would resist aquafortis; but any admixture of a larger proportion of base metal, or the mixture of even zinc, would render the action of the acid at once visible. The employment of gold for silver would also tend to restore the equilibrium between those two metals, at present likely to be disturbed by the gold discoveries.

THE UNITED STATES ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Active preparations are making in the United States to fit out the second exploring expedition for the Arctic regions, in search of Sir John Franklin, by Mr. Henry Grinnell. Its departure is fixed for April; and consists of the brig *Advance*, which formed a part of the first expedition. She will be manned by a crew of picked men, commanded by Lieut. Kane, U.S.N. The direction to be taken will be the region of Smith's Sound.

EPITOME OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Right Hon. Benjamin and Mrs. Disraeli have left Grosvenor-gate for Hughenden mansion, whence they are expected to proceed on a short visiting tour previous to the meeting of Parliament.

Among the passengers arrived at Southampton in the Indian mail-steamship *Ripon*, was a gentleman from Australia, who has made a rapid fortune, amounting to £75,000, by gold-diggings in that country.

A law-student in Coburg has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for having circulated a work entitled "Have the People a Right to Effect Revolutions?" The author has contrived to escape from the Duchy.

Mr. David Steers, of the Junior United Service Club, has been appointed Deputy Assistant-Housekeeper of the House of Commons, in the room of Mr. George Woodhouse.

The Hon. C. A. Murray, the British Consul-General at Alexandria, has returned from the United States, and is about departing for Egypt, to resume his diplomatic duties.

Mr. Bolton, of the Hotwells Spa, Bristol, has laid down between 700 and 800 feet of gutta-percha pipe, for communicating with the new establishment at Zion-spring, where his baths are. The tubing is seven-eighths of an inch, and conveys, with distinctness, the notes of a small whistle placed at either end by which means messages are conveyed between the two establishments, one at the foot and the other at the summit of the cliff.

In consequence of the disclosure before the committee of the House of Commons, that Mr. Frail was in receipt of a salary of £200 a year from "W. B." the Surveyor of Taxes for the Shrewsbury district has surcharged Frail for Income-tax, which he has never paid before.

The Duke of Parma has suddenly dismissed all the French ladies and gentlemen belonging to his household and to that of the Duchess. Among them are the Marquis de Nicolai, who has been conducted to the frontier by the gendarmes; and the Countess De Forest, of an illustrious family in Provence, who has been shut up in a convent.

The Pope has conferred the dignity of a Knight Grand Cross of the order of Pius IX. upon the young Earl of Shrewsbury, who is now at Rome.

The new American calorific-ship *Ericsson* will make her first trip across the Atlantic to London, instead of to Liverpool, as originally intended.

Cardinal Diepenbrock, Prince Bishop of Breslau, lately died at the chateau of Johannsburg, in Silesia. He was in his fifty-fifth year.

Coal is so scarce at Lisbon, that 40s. per ton has been asked for it to supply the *Mediterranean*; but the Portuguese authorities assisted her, and enabled her to make her voyage to England.

The Queen of Spain has named a junta charged with the direction of the geographical survey of Spain. It is composed of five members and a secretary.

At a meeting of the counterpane manufacturers, held at the Swan Hotel, Bolton, it was decided to advance the present list of prices for weaving one penny in the shilling.

A soldier who was about to be operated on at the Orleans Military Hospital for a wen on the cheek, expired under the influence of chloroform. The Minister of War has ordered an investigation to be instituted, of which the results are to be submitted to the Sanitary Council of the Army.

The Government of Saxo-Gotha has ordered an Exhibition of German and Foreign Industry, which is to take place in the month of August next, in the Palace of Friedenstein.

The Marylebone Board of Guardians have directed the master of the workhouse to erect a gymnasium for the use of the elder boys, and supply the more youthful with skipping ropes, hoops, &c.

Masks were forbidden by the police authorities of Milan during the approaching Carnival.

Two more companies of the Royal Artillery will be shortly added to the two now stationed in Dover, and 240 guns will be mounted.

Lady Charles Thynne has been "received into the bosom" of the Roman Catholic Church at Clifton. Her Ladyship is a daughter of the present Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Gold in some quantity has been found at Bangalore. The Madras Presidency has long been known to be rich in the precious metal, and the search for it is now being extensively carried on.

The King of Denmark has given his approval to a project for establishing railroads throughout Jutland.

On Monday, John Williams, the hawker who had his arm so seriously injured by the late dreadful accident on the railway at Oxford, died in the Radcliffe Infirmary. This is the eighth victim to that accident.

The sale of the beautiful articles which belonged to the late Duke of Orleans has been concluded. The amount of the several days' sale was 806,903 francs.

The sum of £800 has been subscribed in Leeds towards the erection of a statue in honour of the late Mr. Edward Baines.

The increase to the population in Melbourne (Australia), in the month of October last, was 14,069. No less than 2000 were added to the population in one day.

The King of Prussia has conferred the Order *pour le mérite* for Arts and Sciences on the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, of London, and Col. Rawlinson, of Baghdad.

It is stated that Messrs. Glyn have given their clerks an increase in salary; which example has been followed by Messrs. Grote, London Joint-Stock Bank, and London and County Banking Company; no doubt, in consequence of so many resignations.

A letter from Baghdad states that an English steamer had entered the Tigris, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it will be practicable to establish a regular communication with the Gulf of Persia.

The late heavy rains have caused several parts of the cliff at Boulogne to give way. The establishment of the Humane Society has been injured by land-slips. The Hotel du Pavillon has suffered considerably. The kitchen and other out-houses having been buried beneath the masses of clay and earth.

An American has made a very great improvement in fire-arms. He has invented a rifle which can be simply and safely loaded at the breach, dispensing with the ramrod, and the wadding remains after the discharge to clean the barrel before re-loading.

A very influential meeting has been held at New York to take into consideration the case of the Madiai, imprisoned at Florence.

The Provost and Fellows of Eton have elected the Rev. Charles Old Goodford to the Head-mastership of Eton College, in place of the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, promoted to the Provostship.

Viscount Goderich, M.P., has recently delivered a lecture on entomology at Hull.

Joseph Lamb, the head clerk in the goods department at the Northampton station, has absconded after robbing the company to the amount of £1000 or £2000. He has been traced to London, and it is supposed has sailed for Australia.

By the demise of the Earl of Stair, and the elevation of North Dalrymple, Esq., to the Peerage, Captain Dalrymple, M.P., assumes the long dormant courtesy title of Viscount Dalrymple.

The *Lord Ashburton*, 1000 tons, laden with salt, was driven ashore at Rossglass, Dundrum Bay. The vessel is in a very disabled state. The crew, 16 in number, are all saved.

The electric telegraph of Savoy has been opened at Turin, in presence of the President of the Council and other high functionaries. The first message was sent to Chambéry:—"Let this be the first act of the union of the electric telegraph of Piedmont with Savoy." The answer returned was, "Vive le Roi!"

The Liberal party at Halifax intend giving a public dinner to their members of Parliament, Sir C. Wood, Bart., and Mr. Frank Crossley, on Thursday next.

Owing to great competition, the public can now ride from Praed-street, to Greatware-road, to Farringdon-street, for 2d.; a distance of nearly three miles; or to and from Tottenham-court-road to Praed-street (westward), and to and from the same place to Farringdon-street (eastward) for 1d.

A very large poultry show took place at Doncaster last week; and some fine pens of pigs were also exhibited.

A free library has been opened at Hampstead: it is styled the Library of the North London Anti-Enclosure and Social and Sanitary Improvement Soc. &c.

The appointment of naval aide-de-camp to the Queen has been conferred upon Captain the Hon. Frederick William Grey, C.B. (1828), brother of Earl Grey.

The Arctic store-ship *Rattlesnake*, Commander Trollope, sitting at Sheerness for Behring Straits, has been taken out of dock. She will be ready for sea by the 8th February. She wants half-a-dozen hands to complete her crew.

Baron Lionel de Rothschild has been honoured with an invitation from the Emperor of the French to attend his approaching nuptials, and left London on Thursday for the purpose.

The people of Manchester are about to make another effort to raise a statue to the memory of their late highly-talented townsman, Dr. John Dalton.

Mr. Wilson, of Bishopwearmouth, sent out to Australia, in May last, boots and shoes valued at £320. He has just received a cheque for £425 for the consignment.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. F. H.—Of your Problems, No. 1 is too easy; but No. 2, though not difficult, is neat and ingenious. The solutions you mention should have been repeated. How can we possibly recollect them?

RICARDO—It shall be examined. The solution of Problem No. 469 in four moves was sent to us by at least twenty persons before you.

C. B. G.—The privilege of taking a Pawn in passing is permitted only to Pawns.

BOLTON—Thanks for the suggestion.

I. P. F. FOLKSTONE—Quite right.

EXETER—The "Stanton Chess-men" may be got in London of Leuchars, in Piccadilly; of Land, Fleet-street; and Mechl, Leadenhall-street; or of the manufacturers, Messrs. Jaques, of Hatton-gate. In the country you may procure them through any bookseller.

C. F. H.—By playing the P to K R 3rd, as you suggest, Black might prolong the game; but, in such a position, his defeat is inevitable.

SPECTATOR—It is surely unreasonable to expect we can devote three-fourths of the column at our disposal to answer your "ten queries." We reply to the three chief questions:—1. The odds of the "Exchange," we look upon as less than the Pawn and move; considerably less, indeed, if the second player give his Queen's Kt. because, then, it is scarcely possible for him to find a secure defence to any of the ordinary modes of attack. In this species of odds, the inferior player should always take off his King's Kt. 2. Mr. Lowenthal and Mr. Brian played two matches, with the following results:—First Match, 1—4; 2—4; 3—drawn, 3. Second Match, 1—4; 2—4; 3—drawn, 2.

LEX, Isle of Wight.—You will probably obtain the information desired from a series of articles on the "Provincial Chess-club" and their "Notabilities," the first of which is advertised to appear in the February Number of the *Chess-Players' Chronicle*. We do not know the relative powers of the two amateurs mentioned.

PURVIS—If we had called upon the heads of the cricket, curling, yachting, boating, or racing societies to furnish us with particulars of their several societies, we should have been inundated with information upon all points connected with them; but, although a complete and accurate list of our Chess-clubs is, of all other things, most calculated to benefit them individually, such is the apathy and indifference to the progressing interests of Chess which our provincial secretaries evince, that not one in ten will devote five minutes to the task of supplying the name and place of meeting of the Club, for whose success he is mainly responsible. In the provincial instability of Chess-clubs to be wondered at?

BUTLICK Chess-Club.—We have to acknowledge our obligations to the secretary of the Northumberland Chess-club and the Lincoln Chess-club, for the particulars forwarded respecting their institutions.

AN AMATEUR of moderate powers would be happy to play a Game by Correspondence. Address, "James Gordon, Bynne Colliery, Loughor, Llanelli."

E. H., of Norwich.—You must be good enough to send us a diagram of the position named.

A BIRMINGHAMER, *Reverend*—You are quite correct. See the true Solution in our present Number.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 468, by Argus, Boltonia, J. P. F., H. G. J., Loughor, Jack of Worcester, Harry, Diamond, Sphinx, Sultus, Emond, Lynx, Mercator, L. L. D., Oxoniensis, Rugby Boy.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 469, by S. T., E. F. H., Gas-light, Brutus, H. P. N., D. W. H. of Barnbury, E. H. Stevens, Derevon, M. G. G. J., M. E. R., J. of Norwich, C. L. of Stroud, J. P. J. R. of Melrose.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA No. 750, by Ricardo, E. F. H., Snag, Guppy, Old Joe, M. P., Ernest, Derevon, 48, Sankey-street, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 468.

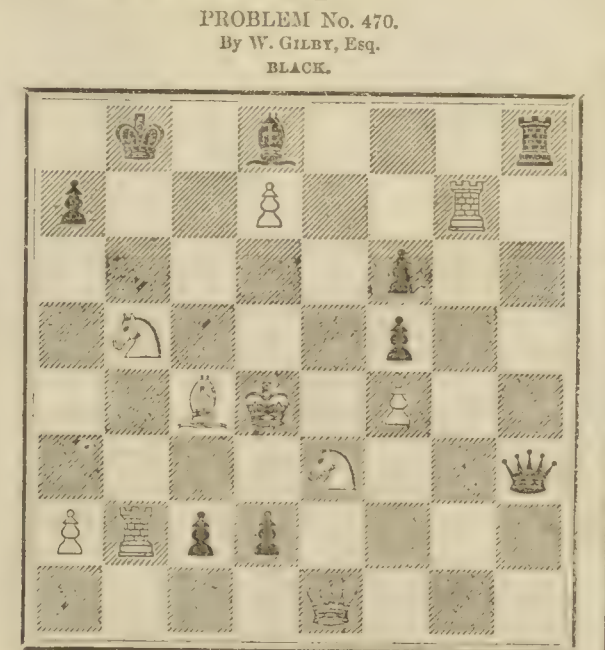
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 6th (a)	B or Q takes R	3. Kt to K 4th	What he can
2. Kt to Q 2nd (disch)	Q interposes	4. Mates.	

(a) If White at his first move play Kt to Q 2nd, Black replies with P to Q 4th.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 469.
(In four Moves.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 8th (ch)	K to Q 4th (a)	3. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q 5th
2. R to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to Q B 5th	4. Kt to K 6th—Checkmate	

(a) 1. **WHITE.** K to Q Kt 5th (ch) 2. **BLACK.** K to her 4th 3. **WHITE.** P to Q 4th—Mate **BLACK.**



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.
Game in which Mr. STANTON gives the Pawn and two moves to Mr. BRIEN, of Oxford.
(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. P takes Kt (b)	B takes B
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to R 4th	22. Q takes B	Kt to K B 4th
3. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th	23. Kt to K R 2nd	Q to Q B 2nd
4. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 2nd	24. Q R to K 4th	Q to her B 3rd (c)
5. P to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd	25. B to K B 4th	B to K 4th
6. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	26. B takes B	P takes B
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	27. K R to K sq	Q R to Q sq
8. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	28. Q to her B 3rd	Q R to Q 5th
9. Castles	K Kt to K R 3rd	29. R takes K P	R takes Q B P
10. P to K R 3d	Castles	30. Q to her Kt 3rd	K to R sq
11. Q to Q B 2nd	P to Q 2nd	31. Q R to K 6th	Q to her B 2nd
12. B to Q 2nd	P takes P	32. Q to her Kt 2nd	K to Kt sq
13. K P takes P	R to Q B sq		
14. Q R to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th		
15. P to Q Kt 3rd (a)	P takes P		
16. P takes P	B to K B 4th		
17. Q Kt to K 4th	P to K 3rd		
18. P takes P	B takes K P		
19. Q Kt to Kt 5th	B to K B 4th		
20. K to R sq	Kt takes Kt		

And Black makes a drawn game by perpetual check.

(a) White would have gained nothing by taking the Q Kt Pawn.
(b) We should have preferred taking the Kt with Kt.
(c) Threatening to win the Rook.
(d) The only move to save the game.

GAME played between Mr. COCHRANE and MOHESCHUNDER.
(Petroff's Defence to the K Kt opening.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M.)	WHITE (Mr. O.)	BLACK (M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. B to K 3rd	Kt to K R 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	15. Q to K B 3rd	R to K B sq
3. Kt takes P	P to Q 3rd	16. Q R to Q 2nd	Q Kt to Q Kt 5th
4. Kt takes K B P (ch)	K takes Kt	17. P to K 5th	Q to Q B 2nd
5. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to his sq	18. Q to K B 2nd (d)	P to Q B 3rd (e)
6. Castles	P to Q B 3rd	19. P to Q 5th	P takes K P
7. B to Q Kt 3d (b)	Kt to Q R 3rd	20. P to Q 6th (ch)	B takes Q P
8. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 3rd	21. Btks Q Kt P (ch)	K to Q Kt sq
9. P to Q B 4th	B to K 2nd	22. P to Q B 5th	R takes K B P
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to her 2nd	23. Q R takes B	Q takes R
11. P to K R 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	24. P takes Q	R takes Q
12. P to K B 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd	25. P to Q 7th	R to Q 7th
13. P to Q R 4th	K to Q sq (c)	26. R to K B 5th (ch)	

And Black resigned.

(a) The sacrifice of the Kt at this point is an invention of Mr. Cochrane's, and he considers it may be ventured for the sake of the attack. We hope he will favour us with an analysis of it in his forthcoming work.
(b) A safe precaution, to prevent the necessity of exchanging his K Pawn.
(c) One great advantage which the first player derives from the sacrifice of his Kt in this opening, is its depriving his adversary of the right to Castle, and thus obliging him to lose so many moves before he can place his King in safety.
(d) It would hardly have been safe to throw up the Kt Pawn, and attack the adverse Kt.
(e) This was just the move White desired to facilitate his attack.

CHESS ENIGMA.
No. 791.—By C. M. J., of Birmingham.
White: K at his Kt sq, B at K R 7th, Kt at K 8th; Ps at K R 2nd, K B 4th and K 2nd.
Black: K at K R 4th, P's at K R 3rd and K 6th.
White to play and mate in five moves.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The estimates of the late Board of Admiralty are being revised by the new board at Somerset-house. Rear-Admiral Berkeley, C.B., is in the country; and Mr. Secretary Bernal Osborne, M.P., has preceded to Clonmel. Sir James Graham will himself move the navy estimates at the appointed time.

The *Royal Albert* (120) has had the entire outline of the addition which is to be made at the stern, for the purpose of converting her into a screw steam-ship, put up. The work in her is proceeding rapidly, it being desirable to have her ready for launching as early as possible. Her engines (of 400-horse power), by John Penn and Son, are to be ready by the end of June next.

FIRE IN PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—On Sunday night, a fire was discovered in one of the officer's cabins in this dockyard, which, from the fortunate circumstance of its early detection, and the prompt measures adopted for its suppression, did little injury. The origin of the fire remains a mystery.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The Master-General of the Ordnance has appointed Rear-Admiral Houston Stewart, C.B., to be his secretary.

We are informed that an increase of the army will be proposed soon after the meeting of Parliament, by the noble Secretary for the Home Department, Lord Palmerston.

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.—Colonel Bouverie, having accepted an appointment in the Royal Household, is about to retire from the command of the Royal Horse Guards, and will be succeeded by the Earl of Cardigan.

COL. ARTHUR WELLESLEY TORRENS, late of the 23rd Foot, is appointed First Assistant-Quartermaster-General, in the room of Colonel Richard Airey.

THE MILITIA.—It is the intention of Government to call out the whole of the militia of England, for one lunar month's training, in April or May next. The force is to be out all over the country at the same time, with the object of checking the double, and even triple, enlistments, which it is suspected have taken place.

RECRUITING OF THE FORCES.—The recruiting of the Royal Marines goes on very satisfactorily, and the recently-voted augmentation will soon be completed. The artillery recruiting also goes on favourably, and many fine young men are already raised on the augmentation. The lowering of the standard lately has much facilitated the raising of recruits.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The question of forming Volunteer Corps under the sanction of Government has been revived, and certain propositions connected therewith have been favourably received at the Horse Guards.

NASMYTH'S ANTI-INVASION FLOATING MORTAR.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

January 25th, 1853.
Sir,—Having seen in a late number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS a letter from Mr. Nasmyth, describing a bomb lately invented by him, I have since given the subject a good deal of consideration, and have formed the opinion (contrary to that which I was inclined to adopt on first reading Mr. Nasmyth's letter), that though the bomb should act in every particular precisely as the inventor states, it would not be nearly as effective in practice as he seems disposed to think.

I will now give the reasons which have induced me to form this opinion. Mr. Nasmyth states that his bomb-vessel, manned by three or four handy men could be propelled at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour—admitted. That it would not be affected by cold, or even by red-hot shot—admitted. That the concussion caused by its striking against the enemy's ship would cause the shell to explode—admitted. That the shell, when exploded, would pass through the enemy's ship, causing a breach under water which no ship could survive—admitted. That the shock of the explosion would not be felt on board the bomb-vessel—also admitted. And that it could return to harbour to reload the submerged mortar: which I think very doubtful, for would not the mere instinct of self-preservation cause the enemy to grapple and board it at the moment of collision?

I also think, that if the enemy's ship were under sail, it could, if properly handled, elude the shock, and that if the bomb-vessel attempted to give it and failed, it would pass so close to the enemy, as to be easily grappled and secured, as it would be powerless unless coming end on.

If, however, the enemy's ship should be at anchor, firing on a town or harbour, or preparing to land troops, it could not elude the shock. True; but what is to prevent the captain from manning his boats and boarding the bomb-vessel, before it could come to close quarters?

I should think, also, that some kind of fender might be contrived, which would prevent the action of the bomb, or at least render it very uncertain. Suppose, for instance, a strong framework, provided with stout trusses to keep it out from the ship's side, and on this frame a network of thick rope securely strained, and weighted so as to sink in water. Suppose the end of the shell, protruding from the mortar to come against this, it would be most likely to enter one of the meshes of the net; or, if it did come against the rope, it would slip off and enter the mesh before the pressure would be sufficient to cause an explosion, when the bomb-vessel could be grappled and secured.

I think I am justified by these reasons in forming and expressing the opinion that, though Mr. Nasmyth's bomb would be most destructive if applied as he proposes, the number of cases in which it could be so applied would be in practice found to be very small, and the attempts, whether successful or otherwise, would be in almost every instance followed by the loss of the bomb-vessel and crew.

My object in writing is not to throw any discredit on Mr. Nasmyth's invention, but simply that if it should be tried, the efficacy of the means most likely to be used in repelling it should be also tried, so that if it should be adopted as a means of national defence (for which I think it may, to a certain extent, be useful), we should know its precise value and to what extent it could be depended on in actual warfare, which knowledge would obviously be of great practical advantage.

As I should think you would be desirous of promoting this object, I shall not offer any apology for requesting the insertion of this in your next, But remain, sir, your obliged servant, C. E.

LORD DRUMLANRIG AND MAJOR BERESFORD.—Some expressions used by Lord Drumlanrig at the Dumfriesshire election as regards Major Beresford, have led to a correspondence between them, which had nearly brought on a hostile meeting; but by explanations on both sides the affair has been peaceably concluded.

LETTERS and newspapers for the Sandwich Islands are in future to be forwarded from San Francisco, to which place they will be sent by the West India mail *via* Panama, unless otherwise addressed. The postage, 2s. 4d. for letters not exceeding half an ounce, and 2d. for newspapers, must be paid in advance.

COAL AND IRON TRADE.—The coal trade is remarkably brisk, and every atom is swept off the banks that is drawn, and some of the iron-works must eventually stand for want of it. The iron trade also continues in a most satisfactory state; and had it not been for the rise of discount by the Bank of England, it is thought that another advance upon iron would have taken place.

MASONIC BALL AT SALFORD.

The splendid ball represented upon the ensuing page was held, under distinguished patronage, in the Town-hall, Salford, on Thursday evening (last week). The company was very numerous; none but Freemasons, with ladies, were admitted; and as the brethren were required to appear in full masonic clothing, the hall presented a very brilliant spectacle. The room was also decorated with much taste: each window was hung with red and white draperies, wreathed with roses; banners and shields, bearing the insignia of the Knights Templar, were hung in various parts of the hall, intermingled with flags, masonic emblems, and other decorations. The use of the hall was kindly granted by the Salford Town-hall Committee. By the kind permission of Major Yorke, the band of 1st Royal Dragoons was in attendance, and played several popular pieces. Horabin's full quadrille band was in attendance for the dances. The company numbered about 250; dancing commenced at about half-past nine o'clock, and continued, with brief intermission, till four o'clock in the morning. The refreshments were provided under the care of Mr. Johnson, of the Queen's and Albion Hotels. The proceeds of the ball will be applied in aid of the fund for establishing a female orphan charity for East Lancashire.

BUST OF LORD DENMAN.

This noble bust of Lord Denman, the retired Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, has been executed in marble by Mr. Christopher Moore, for the great hall of the Law Institution in Chancery-lane, where it forms a very appropriate tribute to a man who, by his high character, throughout a long and active life, has been a distinguished ornament to the bar and bench of this country. His Lordship's features, remarkable for their firmness of character and dignity of expression, are well preserved in this bust, which, however, in its style of treatment has more of the ideal than mere portraiture. A memoir of his Lordship appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 114.



BUST OF THE RIGHT HON. DAVID BOYLE, BY PARK.

BUST OF THE RIGHT HON. DAVID BOYLE, JUSTICE-GENERAL OF SCOTLAND.

THIS very fine bust has been recently executed for the Society of Solicitors before the Supreme Court in Scotland, by Mr. Patrick Park, R.S.A. It is an excellent likeness of the original, and a very favourable site has been secured for it in the Hall of the Society, in Edinburgh.

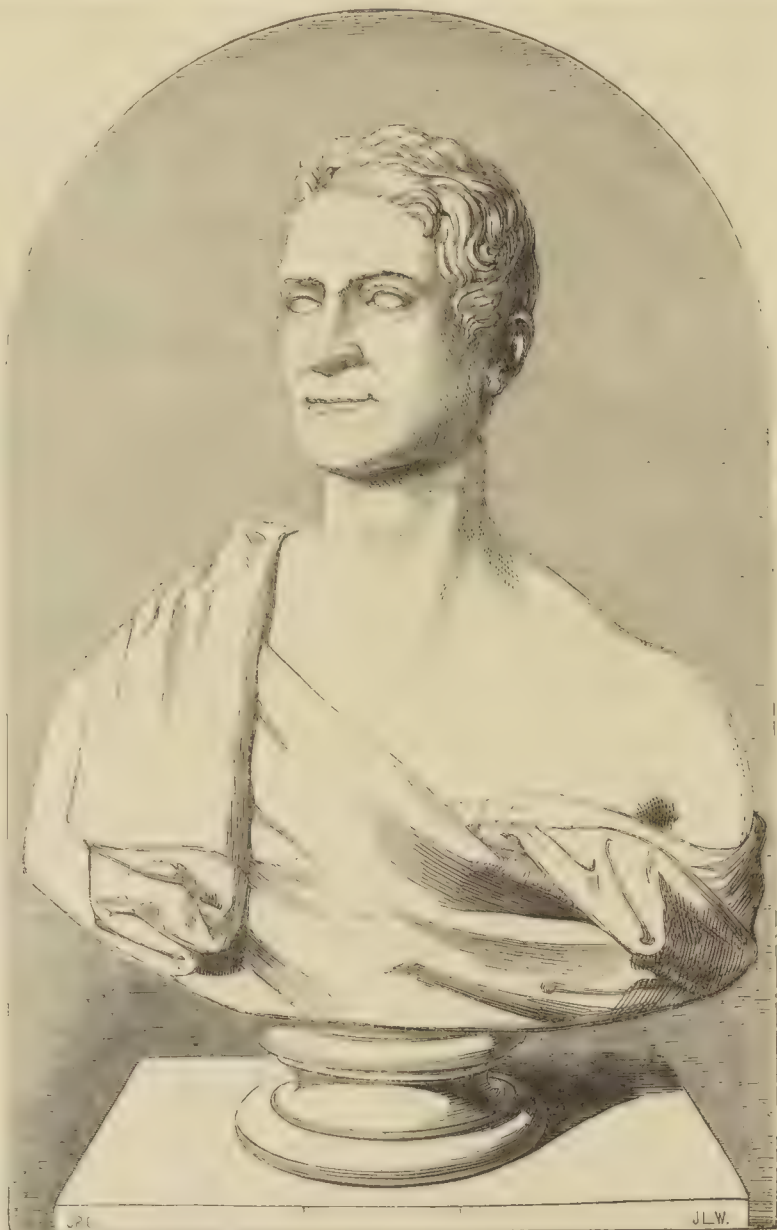
The Right Hon. David Boyle was born at Irvine, in Ayrshire, on the 26th of July, 1772, and is the only surviving son of the Hon. Patrick Boyle, of Shewalton, and grandson of the second Earl of Glasgow. Mr. Boyle was called to the Scottish Bar in 1793, and in 1807 was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland. He was immediately afterwards elected member of Parliament for Ayrshire, and continued to serve in both capacities until 1811, when he was nominated one of the Lords of

Session and a Commissioner of Justiciary. Before the close of that year he was promoted to the office of Lord Justice Clerk, which he held until 1841, when he was appointed Lord Justice-General and President of the Court of Session in Scotland, being the highest judicial office in that part of the United Kingdom. Mr. Boyle had thus officiated as one of the Supreme Judges for the almost unexampled period of forty-one years when, in May last, he resigned the high functions which he had uniformly exercised with the entire approval of the Bench, of the Bar, and of the country.

Mr. Boyle, who has attained the venerable age of eighty, and has a numerous family, now resides in dignified retirement on his paternal estate of Shewalton, to which he succeeded on the death of his elder brother. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1820; and, on the occasion of his retiring from the Bench, he was offered a Baronetcy, as a

mark of her Majesty's approbation of his long and faithful services; but he thought proper to decline the intended honour. Mr. Boyle was always distinguished for his noble personal appearance, which corresponded well with the dignity of his judicial demeanour. Sir Walter Scott has recorded that, at the coronation of George IV., he "showed to as great advantage in his robes of Privy Councillor as any by whom that splendid dress was worn on that great occasion."

The Faculty of Advocates and the Society of Writers to the Signet have each procured full-length portraits of this eminent Judge, by Sir John Watson Gordon; but the present Bust (by Mr. Park) appears as likely as either of those pictures to preserve the recollection of Mr. Boyle's majestic and venerable features; while the accumulation of these memorials attests the respect and affection inspired by his judicial merits, and his amiable private character.



BUST OF LORD DENMAN, BY MOORE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



MASONIC BALL IN THE TOWN-HALL, SALFORD.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



CHINESE BOAT-RACE, AT HONG-KONG.—THE START.

CHINESE REGATTA AT HONG-KONG.

THE characteristic antipathy of the Chinese to improvement has lately been overcome, by very gentle means; the Celestials having condescended to amend the build of their boats, from witnessing the superior swiftness of the English boats in the Regattas got up of late years at Hong-Kong, and actively promoted by the European residents. The *Overland China Mail*, in giving a report of the Chinese Regatta, says:—

We cannot help congratulating its committee on the great and manifest improvement in the harbour boats, attributable entirely to their exertions. Two years ago, the sampans were dirty, cramped-up, little cockle-shells; whereas now we have fine large roomy boats, fitted up with much taste, and kept very clean. It must be gratifying to the committee, also, to find that an appreciation of their endeavours is fast spreading throughout the community. The sampan will be recollected among the curiosities of the Great

Exhibition; so that the reader, by a glance at the boats employed in the races we have illustrated, will be enabled to judge of the improvement which the Chinese have made upon the old craft. The Regatta at Hong-Kong was open to all licensed Chinese boats belonging to Hong-Kong harbour. The following is a *résumé* of the sport:—

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, 2nd November.—Twenty-five sampans started



CHINESE BOAT-RACE.—THE WINNING BOAT.

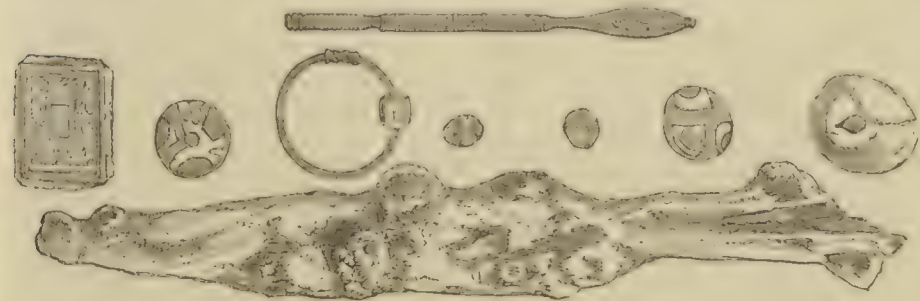
or the prizes in splendid style, forming altogether the most beautiful sight ever witnessed at a regatta in China. Very early, one of the fastest of them, the *Dragon*, being close astern of the others, was driven by the tide across the bows of the *John Laird*, until too late to prevent her fouling, carrying away her sails, and unstepping her mainmast. About a hundred yards farther on, another of the leading boats carried away her topmast. After rounding the turning boat, the *Black Snake* took the lead, and crept far ahead; but, hugging the shore too closely, she got under the lee of the land, and several of the others came up and passed her. At this time, especially, the long line of boats creeping along shore, with their white sails glancing in the sun, formed a most picturesque scene. The *Black Snake*, having extricated herself, again pushed on, and seemed in a fair way of outstripping all her competitors; but she stood too far across the harbour, and was unable again to recover herself. Meanwhile, No. 348 took and kept the lead, rounding the rocks by little more than a yard, and came in first, pretty closely followed by No. 813. Then

but the lady in the new boat was not among the number. The first boat in was No. 792. Next came the Duck-hunt, a most exciting scene. Two women only were allowed in each tanka-boat, the one in the bow being expected to secure the duck; but this they soon found to be no easy matter, for no sooner had the boat pulled up, and the woman stretched out her arm, than down went the frightened bird, or away it fluttered over the surface of the water. Truly it was a wild-duck chase. One, however, was secured by the boat that won the race; but the second duck defied their utmost exertions, and escaped altogether.

THIRD DAY, Thursday, 4th November.—In the third day's races the *Dragon* was the winner of the first prize; but in the second—for all winning sampans—there was some dispute in consequence of the two headmost boats intentionally fouling each other; and though in such cases, the laws of all regattas, in China and elsewhere, award the prize to the third boat, the umpire decided that the race should be run over again; but as very light winds prevailed for three days, and the boats could not afford to incur the expense of paying the additional hands, only three made their appearance on Monday at the starting-post, and the prize fell to the lot of the *Dragon*, whose crew were the original offenders. The week's amusements were wound up with a fancy dress ball.

articles was a singularly-formed implement of bronze, four or five inches long, beautifully inlaid with silver, the use of which it is very difficult to guess. A small portion of an earthen vessel was found with these remains.

There can be no doubt that these remains belong to one of the cemeteries of Saxon Rochester. It has been long known to antiquaries that Roman and Saxon cemeteries belonging to this city during the Roman and subsequent Pagan Saxon occupation, lay on the other side of the river, at Strood; and these have furnished great quantities of antiquities of a most interesting character, belonging to both those peoples. We



SAXON ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT ROCHESTER.

our tanka-boats made their appearance, each boat being pulled by three women. The lady sculler of one of them for some time vehemently objected to competing with the others, her boat being a new one, whereas theirs had seen some service. However, having overcome her scruples, the four started, the new boat leading; but her crew would appear to have expended their energies at the outset, for the others gradually passed her, and she came in last.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday, 3rd November.—Eighteen boats competed, and the race was exceedingly well contested. The favourites appear to have been the *Black Snake*, the *Dragon*, and the *Flying Fish*; but, either their sailing qualities were over-estimated, or their steersmen mismanaged matters. The skilful manœuvring of the pigmy fleet was exceedingly beautiful, especially when they opened the Ly-yil-moon. After rounding the rocks, they were only a few minutes in running down before the wind with studding and top-sails set, indeed every sail that would draw. The winning boat was No. 279. Seven tankas were in attendance,

chester, whilst excavating recently for the foundations of several houses on Star-hill, near the High-street, Rochester, discovered a quantity of antiquities and the remains of about twenty skeletons. The skulls appeared narrow across the head, and unusually long from the forehead. There have also been found five spear-heads of iron; several bronze buckles, some of them very thickly plated with silver; and, besides these, were several brass rings, some six inches in circumference; also some ear-rings, with a skilfully-made split ring amongst them. The ear-rings are formed of gold wire rudely twisted into shape, with a bead on each; one of these rings has a very fine opal attached to it: the wires are extremely brittle. There were also a quantity of beads, striped with various colours. Mr. Naylor has a quantity of these beads, with one of very fine amber. There was also found a square metal belt ornament, richly chased and set with a table-cut coloured glass, with linen in the place of foil at the back of it. Among the other

SAXON ANTIQUITIES
RECENTLY DISCOVERED
AT ROCHESTER, IN KENT.

THE labourers in the employ of Mr. Naylor, builder, of Rochester, whilst excavating recently for the foundations of several houses on Star-hill, near the High-street, Rochester, discovered a quantity of antiquities and the remains of about twenty skeletons. The skulls appeared narrow across the head, and unusually long from the forehead. There have also been found five spear-heads of iron; several bronze buckles, some of them very thickly plated with silver; and, besides these, were several brass rings, some six inches in circumference; also some ear-rings, with a skilfully-made split ring amongst them. The ear-rings are formed of gold wire rudely twisted into shape, with a bead on each; one of these rings has a very fine opal attached to it: the wires are extremely brittle. There were also a quantity of beads, striped with various colours. Mr. Naylor has a quantity of these beads, with one of very fine amber. There was also found a square metal belt ornament, richly chased and set with a table-cut coloured glass, with linen in the place of foil at the back of it. Among the other



THE LATE DR. PEREIRA.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY MAYALL.
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

(Continued on page 80.)

NEW MUSIC, &c.

M. D'ALBERT'S last POLKA, the INVOLUTION, exquisitely illustrated by BRANDARD, just published, price 3s. There has lately been a dearth of good polkas, but this one is worthy of the company of the Faust Waltz, Oriental Polka, &c.—"Musical Review." Also, the Third Edition of D'ALBERT'S 708 QUADRILLS on Ethiopian airs, price 2s.—CHAPELL, 20, New Bond-street.

DOP GOES the WEASEL.—Price 1s., post-free, with a description of the figures by Coulon, as danced at the balls and soirées of the nobility, with the original music. Also La Tempête (with the figures by Coulon), the celebrated country dance and cotillon. Price of each, 1s.; postage free.—JULIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street.

JULIEN and CO'S MUSICAL LIBRARY.
 Terms of Subscription, Three Guineas per Annum.—The principal feature which distinguishes this Library from all others is that the Subscribers, besides being liberally supplied on loan during the year with all Standard and New Vocal and Pianoforte Compositions, are also presented with Three Guineas' worth of music every year gratis, which may be selected by themselves during the term of Subscription. Prospectuses forwarded free on application to JULIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street.

IF YOU REQUIRE FAMILY ARMS, send Name and County to the HERALDIC OFFICE. Fee, search and sketch, 2s. 6d., or in P.O. stamps. Arms painted, impaled, and quartered. H. SALT, Heraldic Office, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn.

MONEY ADVANCED at 5 per cent, on the Personal Security of Heirs to Entailed Estates; also on Reversions, Life Interests, &c. Apply confidentially to Mr. ALLEN, at his office, 28A, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR is far preferable to Eau de Cologne as a Tonic and refreshing Lotion for the Toilet or Bath, a reviving agent, and a powerful disinfectant (See Dr. Ure's certificate). Price 2s. 6d. and 5s. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists; and by E. RIMMEL, 39, Gerrard-street, ECHO.

RODGER'S IMPROVED SHIRTS, 3s. 6d.
 21 and 37s. 6d. the Half-Dozen, cut upon a new principle. ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS, with directions for self-measurement, gratis and post free. RODGER'S and CO., Improved Shirt-Makers, 40, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, London. Established sixty years.

“**EUREKA.**”—PATTERNS of the NEW
COLOURED SHIRTINGS in every variety of colours. Up-
wards of 160 different styles for making FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS
sent post free on receipt of Six Postage Stamps.
PRICE TWENTY-SEVEN SHILLINGS THE HALF-DOZEN.
BEST WHITE SHIRTS SIX for 40s.
(List of Prices and Mode of Self-measurement sent post free.)
RICHARD FORD, 34, Fenchurch Lane, London.

CHRISTMAS PARTIES.—Gentlemen, during this festive season, should be careful that their Shirts, Fronts, Collars, and Wristsbands, are of the most faultless description for at no period of the year do Gentlemen undergo such close scrutiny from the fair sex—the mistletoe, the waltz, and the polka giving them an opportunity of detecting any little flaw in a Gentleman's attire.—**FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS** are the perfection of style and fit. The price, **SIX for FORTY SHILLINGS.** Address, **RICHARD FORD, 34 POULTRY, London (late 185, Strand).**

THE ROYAL TURKISH TOWELS (under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen), which received a **Prize Medal** at the Great Exhibition.—The Brown Linen commands the advantage of a flesh-brush with the qualities most desirable in a towel. The White Cotton is the softest towel ever made, and absorbs moisture without the necessity of using friction. To be had of all respectable Linendrapers.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE of GENERAL
MOURNING, continued for Ten Days.—COOK'S FAMILY
MOURNING WAREHOUSE.—The remainder of this important Stock
of silks, Mantles, Millinery, Muslins, Berges, and made-up skirts in
every fabric will be offered on MONDAY next and following days.
The circumstances which have produced the sale of this stock, and the
limited period allowed for its disposal, compel the proprietor to clear
the whole out at prices irrespective of value. Every article marked in
plain figures. Open at Ten, close at Six.

TWO LADIES.—A Sample STAY, carriage free to any part of the country, on receipt of a Post-office order. Waist measure only required.
The "Paris Wove" Stay (white or grey) .. 7s. 6d. per pair.

Elastic Bodice recommended by the Faculty 10s. 6d. —
 Ditto for Children 6s. 6d. —
 Every other variety of Stay, at equally low prices. Families waited
 upon by experienced persons within ten miles of London, free of ex-
 pense.—CARTER and HOUSTON, 6, Blackfriars-road (near the
 Bridge), and 5, Stockwell-street, Greenwich.—Established 1812.

IRISH MANUFACTURE.—TODD, BURNS
 and CO., General Warehousemen, DUBLIN, are prepared to supply Families and the Trade with any quantity of the best manufactures of Flain, Watered, and Brocaded IRISH TOWELS or TARTANS, for Dresses, &c. also pure grass-blend IRISH LINENS, LAWS LAWN HANDBUCKERS, DAMASKS, &c., in all varieties, and a full assortment of the most fashionable and useful articles, all of which are delivered by T. B. and CO.'s agents; and all orders from the following places forwarded carriage-free—London, Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, Liverpool, Bradford—Dublin, Jan. 30, 1852.

UNLESS REALLY GOOD, NOTHING is
CHEAP.—NICOLL'S well-known PALEOT, Two Guinea
 The graceful Toga, or Opera Case, from 53s. each. The new Spring
 and Summer Gowns, and Vests, 18s. 6d. each. A Postman's complete
 Livery, 24 10s. Estimate for Military and other Outfits, 10s. 6d. each.
 Gratis. Accredited Agents in all parts of the Globe, who have the
 above and other first-class Garments prepared in regulated sizes, so
 that they invariably fit well.—West-End Address, H. J. and D.
 NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, and 120, Regent-street; and in the City, 22
 Cornhill.

RITCHIE and MCALL'S HOUSEHOLD
PROVISIONS—consisting of neatly-dressed Soups, Entrées, Game, &c.—are an invaluable acquisition to the larder; their flavour is most exquisite, and is warranted to remain unimpaired any number of years. By means of them a sumptuous repast may be put upon the table at ten minutes' notice. To be had at the Italian Warehouses and Grocers in town and country; and wholesale of RITCHIE and MCALL, 137, Houndsditch.

HANSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD
WATCH and fine GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a morocco case, for 48.10s., very suitable for a present. The description of the watch is as follows:—Double-backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, four jewels jewelled, maintaining power to go whilst being wound. Great improvements. A written warranty given, and a twelve months' trial allowed. The chain is the best quality. **SARL and SONS, Watch Manufacturers, 17 and 18, Cornhill,** opposite the New Royal Exchange.—N.B. These elegant presents can be forwarded through the Post-office with perfect safety, upon the receipt of an order for the amount.

SILVER-PATTERN SPOONS and FORKS.
—All the newest and best Designs of these cheap and elegant articles in ELECTRO-SILVERED and DEANE'S PATENT are always on Sale at DEANE, DRAY, and CO.'S Show-rooms. The beautiful metal from which they are produced is distinguished for its unsurpassed purity and perfect silver hue. It is also manufactured in liquid stands, dish-stands, and castles, &c.; a large variety of which are always on hand.—Deane, Dray, and Co. (opposite to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1790.

DUNN'S fine **ARGAND LAMP OIL**, 4s per gallon, so extensively patronised and recommended by the nobility and gentry, is emphatically unequalled for the Argand, So'ar, Cared, Diamond, French Molebrator, German, and every description of patent Oil Lamps. Its characteristics are strength and brilliancy of light, extreme purity, slowness of consumption, and not affected by cold. Half a gallon or upwards delivered free seven miles.—**JOHN DUNN and CO.**, Oil Merchants, 59, Cannon-street, City.

DU BARRY'S SUPERIOR SEMOLA.
Pleasant to the palate, more easily digestible, and more nourishing than Meat, and perfectly free from all tendency of turning sour on a weak stomach. This Semola, prepared on the most scientific principle, is the most perfect preparation for nourishing and strengthening the weak, and the delicate ever prepared. The celebrated Professor Chevallier, of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Paris, declares this preparation to be superior to all other Farinaceous Substances, and that it is far more nutritious in a smaller volume than any other substance. It is adapted to—
1. The healthy and strong, as an *à la-cuisine* in Digestible meal.

1. Excellent luncheon and supper, which nourishes without fatiguing the child.
2. Mother's nursing, as its nourishing properties tend to produce more and better milk than meat, malt-liquor, whey, &c.
3. For the delicate or weakly of all ages and sexes.
4. Those whose occupations, requiring incessant study or application, are apt to become nervous.
5. Delicate infants and aged persons.
6. Those whose stomachs have a tendency to acidity.
7. Soups of all descriptions.
8. Custards.
9. Puddings.
10. Pie-crusts.
11. Bread, and on board ship.
12. To persons exposed to hard labour, without the opportunity

Prices:—Canisters, 1s., 2s., and 2½s. The large Canisters five of carriage on receipt of P.O. orders.

Messrs. BARRY, DU BARRY and CO., 77, Regent-street, London sole proprietors, without whose name on the canister none can be genuine.



IMMENSE FALL OF CLIFF, AT DOVER.

(Continued from page 78.)

near the base, and burst forward, when the overhanging top shook for a second or two, and the next moment nearly 100,000 tons of chalk were moving towards the warehouses, &c., below, which were crushed

like glass, and buried beneath the mass. The fall produced a sound like the roar of cannon, and was accompanied by a dense cloud of chalk dust. Some of the houses in Stroud-street were much shaken.

The large fall is stated to have exceeded 90,000 tons; and, if we add

to this the fall on the night succeeding, 100,000 tons may be safely hazarded as the total mass beneath which the workshops of Mr. Rouse, coach-builder, lay buried; his loss being upwards of £1500. The injury to the distillery of Messrs. Grant is stated at £1000.



INAUGURATION OF A MONSTER WINE TUN, AT DELFT.—(SEE PAGE 78.)



LITERATURE MUSIC FINE-ARTS DRAMA SCIENCE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXII.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1853. [GRATIS.

THE PRESS AND THE THEATRES.

WE have already drawn attention to the system which has long existed at the theatres of granting free admissions to newspaper orders. The system was originally intended, no doubt, as a recognition of the claims of the dramatic critic to a favourable seat for witnessing the performance; but its abuse, as soon as managers began to complain, led us and other journalists to abandon it altogether. But there are two sides to every question. The practice, and even the abuse of the practice, was never complained of while it was any way serviceable, or thought to be so, to managers or exhibitors. Mr. C. Mathews has informed the newspapers and the public that "press-orders were nightly presented to the amount in money of £25 (being a loss of £150 per week to the theatre); while the paying public was actually turned from the doors, and this during the only eight or nine weeks of the season when, unfortunately, now-a-days, anything like a profit is to be expected."

Now this aspect of the question has been strangely overlooked by such of our contemporaries as have discussed it. It will be observed that it is not the order system of which Mr. C. Mathews complains, but the use of it during the eight or nine prosperous weeks of the season. During all other weeks, when the theatre is not prosperous, newspapers, it would appear, might have continued its use or abuse without remonstrance: and this statement, true of a part, illustrates the principle of the whole. So long as the theatre is prosperous, it will be chary of orders and free admissions; when otherwise, it will be prodigal of its favours;—when they cost nothing, the press is welcome to them; when they are money's-worth, it is requested to forbear.

But, now, let us look on the other side. If, under the system as proposed to be worked by Mr. C. Mathews, the admission of orders is to cost nothing to the theatre, is it to cost everything to the press? To answer this question properly we must ascend to the origin

of the dispute between this very sharp manager and the newspapers. A critic in the *Morning Chronicle* having been free in his strictures on the performances at the Lyceum, Mr. C. Mathews thought fit, as he has told the public on his play-bills, to "deprive the paper of its privilege of writing two orders nightly to the theatre." The *Morning Chronicle*, nevertheless, continued to criticise the Lyceum performances, cheerfully paying, probably, for admission, and, on the Christmas extravaganza being produced, condemned the piece as "cold and heavy," and the scenery as "faded and dingy." Apparently indignant at what he considered a false judgment, Mr. C. Mathews rushed into a paper war with his supposed antagonist, whom he named, but wrongly; boasted of having deprived him of his privilege, threatened him with exclusion even if he should offer to pay, and unblushingly announced that the said privilege implied an obligation, on the part of the critic, to be friendly to the donor. This was too flagrant. The privilege which, according to Mr. C. Mathews' desire and view of the matter, should cost the manager nothing, and even be an advantage to him in helping to fill his house when nothing else would, was to cost the journalist everything—his independence of thought, and his liberty of that thought's utterance. If the critic spoke his mind, his paper was immediately "cut off" the free-list. It was thus, as the *Athenæum* tells the public, that on account of "critical recusancy" it has been debarred for years from admission to the Lyceum. The privilege, then, was meant by Mr. C. Mathews, and possibly by others, to be conditional in two points of view—(the candle burning out at both ends)—and to be labelled, "Not to be used during prosperous periods," and "to be cancelled when it pleases the management to take offence."

The case in relation to the journals may be considered in so far to have been settled, by a declaration of independence. They have thrown up their privilege, and there is an end of it.

Upon a review of the whole of the case between the Theatres and the

Press, we must say that we think it might have been adjusted—as it now, we trust, finally is—without all the hubbub about grievances and money losses which some of the managers who have stood foremost in giving publicity to the matter have obtruded upon the public, with a view—probably an erroneous one—of enlisting their especial sympathy. Although persons engaged in the production of theatrical and other exhibitions are not proverbial for excess of modesty, or of squeamishness in the adoption of the means by which they seek to attract public patronage; we think that a little more delicacy might have been shown than has been, when discussing an arrangement made with a great public interest, as the press undoubtedly is, which has unwittingly been led to accept of "privileges"—we cannot style them favours—at their hands. Before the proprietors of theatres and other exhibitions boast of throwing a stone at a great evil, they should pause, and recollect that the evil, as we have shown, was one of their own creating, one of which they reaped the advantage so long as it suited their purpose, and one which the proprietors of the principal public journals at once spontaneously resigned so soon as they had a hint of its having been made the subject of illiberal comment in the way of pounds, shillings, and pence. Let them be quite sure, also, now that the press has abolished its own "orders," that they have got rid of all the "abuses" which attach to the nightly occupation of the benches of their various establishments.

But, first, in respect to pounds, shillings, and pence, Mr. C. Mathews talks very largely of £25,000 of money, or money's worth, which has been represented at his theatre by press orders during five years of management; and Mr. Webster, the respected manager of the Haymarket and Adelphi Theatres, with more scrupulous exactness, gives a return of the number of persons admitted to those two theatres severally in the course of the last three years upon press orders, distinguishing the number from each paper, and adding the money which



NEW BRIDGE OVER THE GRAND CANAL IN VENICE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

those persons would have expended, supposing they had paid for admission: and the sum total is very formidable, some £16,000 or so. But there is one fact which does not appear upon these statements, and which the public ought to be made aware of before they come to decide upon the case between the theatres and the press.

It must not be supposed that these "privileges" have been conceded to the various papers by the theatres *mero motu*, or even simply upon consideration of the publicity given to the performances in the critical notices—or even as Mr. Mathews, with great vulgarity and great show of ignorance, suggests as part of a system of "cajoling" the critics "into saying what they don't think, by a nightly order;" on the contrary, in most cases, a further equivalent of money worth has been conceded by the proprietors of these very papers to the managers of the several theatres, upon a consideration of all the circumstances of the case. This equivalent consists in the insertion of advertisements of the theatres either at a reduced price, or for the advertisement duty alone; and in the case of many weekly papers, altogether gratuitously—an arrangement involving a positive loss or unrepaid expenditure for labour to the newspaper proprietor, and a positive gain to the like amount by the theatre-proprietor. Without going into other examples, in the case of three theatres we know that for a long series of years it has been their privilege to insert their daily advertisements in the morning and evening papers free of charge, excepting only that for the Government duty; their advertisements, if duly paid for, would have cost on an average, 8s. or 10s. a day; from which, deducting the 1s. 6d. duty, there has been a positive present made to the theatre-proprietor of 6s. 6d., or 8s. 6d., as the case may be, in return for the privilege—not daily used—of sending in "two to the boxes;" which twain, when they went in on an empty night, served to dress the house, and when they presented themselves on the occasion of an "attractive bill of fare," very generally had (thanks to the place-book system) to content themselves with the slips or the lobby; to say nothing of the significant jeers of saucy box-keepers. In future, this reciprocity arrangement will probably be done away with; and the newspaper and its many "friends" paying for admission to the theatre when they feel inclined to go, the theatre will pay for its announcements when and in what channels the manager may think desirable.

But will the voluntary cession of the newspaper privileges destroy the whole "abuse," and convert the whole of the visitors of the various theatres into money? We apprehend very far from it. It is a fact patent to all the theatrical world, that orders have at all times been used as a necessary means of filling the house, and making the audience comfortable; and also upon various special grounds—as for ensuring applause to new pieces, and to particular actors, &c. The privilege of issuing these orders does not rest with the manager. The heads of departments, and the principal actors have all their share, which they claim as a right. The tradesmen who supply various articles to the theatre, and all sorts of artificers about it, moreover—all these have occasion sometimes of showing a little civility or friendship, either in the way of zeal or forbearance, which is readily required by an order for any reasonable number.

Lastly, we have to allude to a matter of positive dealing in which theatre orders have been habitually applied: we mean the rewarding of the various shops, large and small—butchers, bakers, green-grocers, &c.—for the trouble of exhibiting the daily bills, by orders at stated periods. An amusing instance of the extent to which the system is carried, of requiring men for actual service done to the interests of the theatre, not by money, but by orders (doubtless worth all the money), was afforded in the course of certain proceedings at Bow-street, only the week before last; when the rival bill-stickers of certain theatres were had up for a complication of assaults, and then it appeared, by the evidence of one of the witnesses, that it was the practice of the theatres to purchase exclusive sites for the display of their monster placards, by money payments, the promise of "orders," or otherwise. Of course the rights of admission so obtained for actual service done are marketable, and as such transferable; and if Mr. C. Matthews shudders with horror at the fact of a "guardsman" having once presented a newspaper order at his theatre, we hope he will be feelingly alive to the possible personal peculiarities of a deputy bill-sticker. In conclusion, we are led to suggest that there is a third party which has a right to be considered in this matter—namely, the public; and that if they are made to pay 5s. a head for the privilege of sitting in the boxes of a theatre—to say nothing of booking-fee, box-opener, cloak-keeper, &c.—they should have a moral certainty that it is the fair market price, and that their next-door neighbour is not a deputy bill-sticker, who has purchased his ticket for a shilling or a pot of beer.

There are, in addition to these, many other topics to which attention might profitably be drawn with regard to the management of our theatres. Serious doubts may be entertained whether the general charges of admission are not too high.

Behind the scenes, as well as before it, reform also is needed. That fair play is not given to the dramatic genius of the country—that the poetic spirit of the drama is not cherished—that an inclination to pander to the lower tastes, both in the subject and form of the dramas produced, is too conspicuous—that there is a want of judgment and capacity in managements—a want of impartiality in the selection of plays—a want of respect to authors and artists applying for employment—a general offensive autocratic air of authority, favouritism, and patronage,—that these and other evils have subsisted for a long period—"grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength" of theatrical interests—cannot for a moment be denied. By this manager, an author is treated as having intended an insult, or committed an assault, if he submits a play to perusal; by another, he is treated with contemptuous neglect, no acknowledgment of his MS. rendered, no attempt to return it made; by another, he is civilly thrust aside, on the plea of pre-occupation; and by all, he is tolerated only, not welcomed—unless he be already a member in some sort of the theatrical close boroughs, whose favour he would propitiate. Discourtesy and difficulty, such as genius meets with in no other department of literature, are encountered by the aspiring dramatist; and the difficulty increases in proportion to the merit and rank of his work, and the dignity of his aims. Much of this corruption behind the scenes, the increasing competition of theatres will tend, in the course of time, to diminish. But, above all, the establishment of cheap theatres, under enlightened conductors, devoted to the improvement of the popular taste, the plenary encouragement of dramatic genius, and the creation of poetical susceptibilities in the masses, would do more to correct managerial abuses than any specific whatever that can be adopted or proposed.

NEW BRIDGE OVER THE GRAND CANAL, VENICE.

THIS modernisation of old Venice, by the construction of an iron bridge over the Grand Canal, hitherto only crossed by the Rialto, promises to be a work of considerable interest. The municipal authorities had long entertained the desire to have this additional bridge, midway between the Rialto and the end of the Grand Canal, connecting the Campo San Stefano with the Piazzetta delle Belle Arti; in order to facilitate the circulation between St. Mark's and the Sestiere del Dosodura; and thus allow the inhabitants of the former to enjoy the beautiful walk of the Zartori, whilst inhaling the refreshing air that comes sweeping over the lagoons from the far-off mountainous district. Many projects were brought forward, and abandoned, either in consequence of their great expense, or of their inapplicability to the site destined to connect these populous quarters of the city. At length Mr. Neville, the English engineer, succeeded in obtaining the approbation of the city authorities, and a contract was entered into for the construction of the handsome structure which the illustration shows completed. It will consist of a single span of 167 feet. There will be four girders, coupled, and carrying a platform of about 18 feet in width, for the circulation of foot-passengers, the ascent to the platform being by two flights of steps. The balustrades, copings, and lower ornaments are to be of Gothic design, in cast-iron. The Bridge itself will be supported in cast-iron abutments of a conical form, having the appearance of fluted pedestals. The ornamental portions of the structure are arranged and proposed by a commission of the members of the Academy of *Beaux Arts*.

The system itself is well known in this country as the lightest, most economical, and effective bridge yet employed in railway structure; and, besides the bridges put up by Mr. Neville himself, in 1849, on the Reading and Reigate Railway, many others of very large spans have since been erected; and, among the rest, the Newarkdyke-bridge, of a single span of 260 feet. But neither of these bridges can be compared to that about to be constructed over the Grand Canal in Venice, in point of elegance of form or lightness of execution. The iron-work is to be cast in England, and sent to Venice for construction.

Literature.

THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN SPAIN, LITERARY AND POLITICAL. By DON JOSE AMADOR DE LOS RIOS, Member of the Privy Council of her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, &c. Madrid: 1852. In Spanish, "Estudios Políticos," &c.

The author of the above work is not so well known in the literary worlds of Europe and America as many other Spanish writers; but our impression, from a perusal of his book, is, that he ought to occupy a distinguished position among authors of the first class. Unlike many members belonging to the contemporaneous literature of Southern Europe, he has neither copied nor servilely imitated Byron and Scott, the prevailing error of modern Southern writers; and, in addition to his talents as a *savant*, his style of composition is at once vigorous, fluent, and elegant; and the method and result of his researches extensive, original, and accurate. His writings, replete as they are with the nicer points of erudition, are devoid of every shade of pedantry; and the reader is equally charmed with his depth of learning, and his simple and graceful manner of imparting it.

The work to which M. de los Rios has devoted so much attention and industry is of a very important and happily-chosen character, and his description of the advance of the Jews throughout modern Europe displays a brilliant picture of romantic incidents. In the history of the Hebrew race, there is something wild and extraordinary, in their dogged resolution—their stern and silent courage—their constant and obstinate resistance. Spain, besides, is the country in which the social progress of the persecuted, yet ever-victorious Hebrew, is marked by the most extraordinary signs.

Immediately upon the settlement of the Jews in the Spanish dominions, a bold antagonism sprang up between the two races; and the causes of the collision between them can be distinctly traced. The chivalrous and peculiar genius—the selfish patriotism of the Iberians—violently opposed the intrusion of the exiled race, which, thus remaining in isolation, retained its inflexible individuality and its hatred to all foreign influence and intervention.

In the year 301, the Council of Illiberis sent forth an edict charging that the possessors of rural domains "should be forbidden to permit the Hebrews to bless the fruits of the earth." The deplorable superstition of the time inducing the belief that such a blessing "would cause the Christian crops to be destroyed and blighted."

In the following years another edict was issued, which ordered that "no Spaniard should live in familiar or private terms with any Jew."

In the centuries following, it is well known that a most virulent and ferocious persecution was urged against the Jews; they were treated by the Gothic Kings as beasts of the field, and, as a consequence of this, when the Moors first invaded Spain, the crescent of Mahomet was joyfully greeted by the Jews, as their star of deliverance.

Thus, whilst the Christians, under Pelagius and Faria, were taking refuge in their mountains and caves, and preparing themselves to recover, foot by foot, the possessions of which they had been deprived, the Jews and Saracens, forgetting their dispute, bound themselves in a bond of brotherhood against their common enemy.

From that period, the paths of industry, commerce, and fine arts were open to the Jews; and, as they increased in wealth, they advanced also in refinement. The Jews then became the general purveyors for both Christian and Moor, possessing the monopoly of all trades, such as bankers, casters, carvers, shipowners, merchants, &c. But persecution still continued its barbarous and cruel work, and the Jews were frequently burnt on the charge of necromancy.

At this period (between the ninth and thirteenth centuries), the Jews, skilful, industrious, and saving, became the possessors of abundant wealth; and, as promoters of fine arts amongst a rude population, enjoyed great monopolies. The very spirit of refinement which characterised them, and their antipathy to war and bloodshed, were held up to contempt by the ardent and chivalrous Spaniard, and looked upon as sufficient excuse for any enormity which persecution would entail upon them. We do not find that any King except Alphonso the Wise dared to afford the Jews protection, and even that was precarious. The general opinion entertained of the despised sons of Israel may be judged of by the manner in which they are spoken of by both Don Lopez de Ayala in his "Rimado de Salacio," and by the author of the "Chronicle of the Cid." The vocabulary of abuse and invective is exhausted by them in denunciations upon this ill-fated race. Notwithstanding this—in spite of laws and superstitions—these detested Jews continued monopolising the callings of physicians; astronomers, merchants, astrologers, and counsellors of Sovereigns, and, at the end of the thirteenth century, had prospered to such an extent, as to be enabled to pay to the Bishops and Chapters of Andalusia, Murcia, and Leon alone, the enormous sum of 25,648,500 dineros.

The number of Jews subjected to this taxation was 854,950; according to a document which our author has discovered in the records. Such a taxation was, properly speaking, a war of barbarism against civilisation; and nothing can be more gratifying than to see how moral courage and perseverance, aided by the practice of virtue and mental cultivation, can triumph over the greatest obstacles in the world.

This irrefragable truth might have received additional proof by the remarkable work of Don Jose de los Rios, had he not divided it into two sections, one devoted to the political progress and advancement, the other to the literary history of the Jews in Spain. This has a tendency to destroy the unity of the work, by presenting it under two distinct heads, and thereby confusing the real connexion between literature and politics.

In the literary section is shown the weighty influence of Rabbinical learning and Hebrew wisdom during the ninth and thirteenth centuries, upon developments of the Spanish language, which may be called the most powerful and concentrated tongue in Europe. Indeed, we should be inclined to regard the Jewish influence as great and as lasting as the Arabian (if not more so) in determining Spanish nationality, and in imposing a certain character upon Spanish literature.

Nowhere have the origin and development of the Inquisition and its practices been analysed and exposed with more curious and more striking impartiality. The author modifies and clears up much that is exaggerated and obscure in the work of Don Llorente, on the same subject, whose statements bear too much the impress of partial judgment and partisanship to be depended on.

When, in accordance with a barbarous policy, too much in harmony with the worst feelings of an uncivilised nation, the Jews were exiled from Spain, the same intellectual and moral powers which had struck down so many obstacles, and broken both the antagonism of national hatred and religious anathema, rose again to be triumphant over banishment, spoliation, and poverty, like the vigorous flower of the cactus amid the sterile rocks, or in the hot and sandy desert. Such is the dramatic chronicle of the sons of Israel.

The literary history of the Spanish Jews, after the second expulsion from Spain, relates to persecution, toil, and endurance under the greatest suffering, and is very analogous to certain events in modern history.

Amsterdam became the haven of refuge for exiled Jews, and honourably offered an asylum to wealth, science, and independence. And Holland, in return, derived the greater part of its reputation for learning and enlightenment from the efforts of this persecuted and stricken people.

It was in Amsterdam that Baruch-Spinosa, the able pupil of Moses Morteiza, wrote in his cheerless garret those theories with which the philosophical world re-echoed. These facts which we have related give some colour to the favourite theme of Disraeli the younger, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Hebrew race is endowed with certain qualifications that will ultimately cause it to prevail; nor is this highly-gifted, but sometimes paradoxical writer singular in his opinion. Strabo, writing in the age of Augustus, says: "It is not easy to meet a place on earth where the Jews do not prevail when once admitted."

We have space for only a simple remark on the hostility of the Arab and Jewish races against Christianity. The Mohammedan Arabs, considered as such, possess sympathies little in common with Europeans, by whom they are instinctively repulsed. The fundamental elements of their character are incapable of modification; they know no joys but sensual ones, and the burning sun of their natural land is essential to their happiness; the Christian accepts the expiation of the cross, and places his chief good in self-denial. Between such extremes no conciliation is possible, and when the Arabs ceased to be paramount, they disappeared altogether from Spain.

The Jews, on the contrary, though equally antagonistic in creed and customs, maintained their ground among the Christians, and repaid, with deadly hate, the oppressions under which they laboured. This hate made them dangerous enemies; but our author shows that, restrained as they were by the bigotry and the fears of their rulers, they yet lent to civilisation the most potent and essential elements.

Don los Rios has opened a somewhat small vein in an extensive mine; but his work must be measured by its real and not by its apparent value, for it marks the point of junction between two rival races and literatures—or rather between two words of antagonism and contradiction—the EAST and the WEST.

MY HOME IN TASMANIA, DURING A RESIDENCE OF NINE YEARS. By MRS. CHARLES MEREDITH. Two volumes. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Mrs. Meredith is the wife of a settler in Van Diemen's Land, and her nine years' residence there has many of the features of romance. Her book begins with a clearing in the bush, building a house, laying out gardens, and making a home as much like an English home as the climate, condition of society, and all other circumstances, would permit. For this rough but necessary work—to result in a villa, with gardens and park, and all the elegances of a gentleman's country abode in England—the Merediths had their path partly prepared by a senior Mr. Meredith; but in its progress came great floods, and worked great losses, exposed the family to danger, and put it to great expense. High prices stimulated premature clearing and large outlays, which greatly reduced prices of produce converted into large losses, turned prosperity into adversity, and compelled the settlers to leave the nest they were forming with so much care, and accept a Government appointment in another part of the colony. Hence travels and voyages under great difficulties; hence, too, enlarged knowledge of the colony and its various natural productions; and hence personal adventures and historical references, woven in with personal observations; altogether making a very pleasant book. Mrs. Meredith, in truth, is an artist of no ordinary accomplishments. She wields both pen and pencil with much force and much grace, tells her anecdotes in a lively manner, and illustrates her home by graphic sketches. In the latter she has been assisted by the Bishop of Tasmania, whose talents as an artist are considerable. She excels, however, in description. She is a good natural historian, and fills in her landscapes with the productions of the islands—its trees, its flowers, its animals, and its men; making the strange, and, in some instances, rugged, features of the country instinct with its true animal and vegetable life. Her pages give us a clear and a brighter picture of Tasmania than we have before met with. She has the advantage of a novel subject, for Tasmania has attracted much less attention and been much less frequently described than New South Wales, and her delineations both convey information and give pleasure by their freshness and beauty. Rich pictures of scenery, of rugged mountains and deep "placid pools" in the beds of torrents, when the snows have ceased to melt and the rain to fall, overarched by fine old trees that seemed to have loved to bend down and gaze on themselves in the calm deep water, till they had grown into their position, where "fine black cockatoos, merry craftsmen," plied "their skilful work of grub-hunting;" discoursing, doubtless, on the quality and obstinate resistance of their prizes, are mingled in the book with more homely descriptions of a settler's labours, the giving out stores, making butter and cheese, rearing pet calves, the looking after the operations of servants, the care of children, and all the troubles of a bush life, provided with tolerably large means, and aided by the services of convicts. The principal merit, however, of the book is a lively description of natural objects—the snakes, porcupines, kangaroos, wombats; the trees, shrubs, and flowers; the shells and minerals found on the island. One specimen, which we quote in preference only for its brevity, may entice the reader to peruse the whole book:—

One or two pairs of "Superb Warblers" lived close to the garden fence, and for a long time I tried in vain to discover their nest. We often fed them, and they came boldly about us, but always batted me when I endeavoured to watch them home. At last I felt quite sure I had found the grass tussock containing one nest; but, although this was not above two feet across, I was some time, still, ere I discovered the entrance, for of course I would not disturb anything; and the little creatures were so artful and cautious, and in such a sad state of fluttering, chirping trepidation when I was peeping about, that they distracted my attention, as they naturally intended to do. At last I accidentally looked directly into the little tube of woven grass and web, that served them as hall and anteroom—several blades of weeds waved before it, but still, on gazing intently down into the dark little cavity, I espied two or three little gaping mouths, and heard a faint small chirp. The two tiny parents of these tinier babies (which could not be much bigger than peas) were all the time flying round and round me, in most distressing terror, almost brushing my face with their delicate wings, in their anxiety to drive me away; and the instant I drew back, both darted into the nest to see if all was right at home. Poor little flutterers, they need not have feared me. I only conided the secret of their abode to my husband, and so fearful was he of disturbing them, that I could not induce him to go near enough to examine the nest. In due time we had the pleasure of seeing the whole miniature family together; the old birds in a great state of importance and flutter, feeding their droll brown little offspring most assiduously.

There are a few political remarks—and no work on our troubled colonies is without them—from which it appears that the best interests of the colony are sometimes sacrificed, and its resources wasted, to gratify official spite and official arrogance. Roads, for example, are made for the convenience of favourites, and not completed because they would serve individuals whom the authorities dislike. The treatment of the convicts is defended, and the society of Van Diemen's Land vindicated from some of the assertions made by the too zealous opponents of the convict system. Mrs. Meredith is less an advocate of that than a defender of the settler and employer of convicts from certain imputations; but it is plain, even from her pages, that the temporary prosperity of forced labour is, in the end, more than compensated by the great disadvantages of the despotic government necessary to give it effect. The employers are debarred from freedom of action as well as their assigned servants; and communications are not made, and harbours are not improved, which private enterprise requires for its success, and which, if unfettered, though unaided, it would speedily accomplish. We are not surprised that the inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land generally, though there are exceptions, protest strongly against the continuance of the convict system. Though there is much in the book relative to the convicts and to the aborigines, without which the nine years' residence would be very incomplete, its staple is a vivacious and correct description of natural objects. We can promise Mrs. Meredith, we think, even a greater share of popularity for her present than her former work, "Notes and Sketches of New South Wales." This book is the production of an elegant and accomplished woman, and is appropriately dedicated to "our most gracious and beloved Queen."

THE UNIVERSAL LIBRARY OF THE BEST WORKS OF THE BEST AUTHORS OF ALL NATIONS. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

The certainty that the beneficial results of the diffusion of knowledge must ever be proportionate to the excellence of the works provided is a principle that cannot too closely be kept in view by all who aim at placing such works within the acquisition of the reading masses. Unquestionably there are fewer books of the hour printed now than a few years since; the public taste for literature is of a healthier tone than hitherto; and, although the cravings of the printing-machine may have led to the resuscitation of many works which were hardly worth reviving, the demand for a higher class of books has largely preponderated. The "march of intellect," at its outset, lay in the direct line of cyclopaediac utilitarianism, which was rather the taste of the publishers than of their customers; but this has been succeeded by a desire for elegant and reflective literature, which had too long been shut up in the libraries of the wealthy and luxurious. The printing-machine will, however, eventually these intellectual treasures through the length and breadth of the land, towards which great object the series of economical reproductions promised in the "Universal Library" will powerfully contribute, both in standard excellence and variety. Starting with the Johnsonian maxim, "the chief glory of every people arises from its authors," the projectors of the Universal Library propose it shall consist of "the best works of the best authors of all nations, in all departments of literature," with the advantages of beautiful printing and illustration, and style of production, forming a collection of household classics, fitted for every educated circle in the empire.

Six parts of the Library are before us. Part I. (Poetry) contains the "Lady of the Lake," and "Lay of the Last Minstrel," two of Scott's finest works. Part II. (Biography) is devoted to Walton's "Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson." Part III. (Voyages) contains "Anson's Voyages round the World," written by Benjamin Robins, from materials furnished by Lord Anson, although the name of Mr. Walter, chaplain of the Commodore's ship, the *Centurion*, appears in the title-page. Part IV. (Fiction) comprises Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," and "Picciola," from the French of Saintine.

Part V. (Essays) contains Alison's elegant metaphysical treatise, entitled "Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste." Part VI. (Miscellaneous) contains Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," (We should add that the "Universal Library," in addition to the best works of the best English authors, will comprise a selection from French, Spanish and Portuguese, Italian, Swedish, German, and American writers. The Library is handsomely printed in large octavo, yet is issued at the rate of the cheapest periodicals; and hereafter, when it is collected into volumes, it will be treasured as a valuable accession to the intellectual delights of a well-regulated home.

A TOUR OF ENQUIRY THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY. By EDMUND SPENCER, Esq. 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett, London.

France and Italy are now as familiar to the reading and travelling portion of the British public as Margate is to our cockneys, or Boulogne to our pecuniary refugees. It is difficult to make interesting a new "Tour of Enquiry" over such well-known ground, for a host of predecessors have cleaned all local traditions left unappropriated by the compiler of handbooks; and "special correspondents" have already chronicled every incident connected with the struggle for liberty in the one country, and its suppression in the other. Mr. Spencer, however, does not hesitate to undertake the arduous task, although ungifted, as it appears to us, with the qualifications requisite to render his work either instructive or amusing. We can neither compliment him on the astuteness of his discernment, nor on the brilliancy of his imagination; for he has discovered nothing new, and invented nothing interesting; his book is merely a collection of historical extracts (suited to his purpose), interlarded with popular superstitions already known, and religious impostures long detected. A thorough hatred of Popery seems to be his ruling passion; and, for its gratification, he appears prepared to sacrifice his veracity as a narrator of events, and his principles as a consistent politician.

Mr. Spencer's is one of a class of books which we cannot encourage—books which serve no other purpose than to disquiet the public mind, and create distrust amongst those for whose mutual interests union is essential. We feel no dread of Popish encroachments on our liberties; for it is absurd to suppose that a power which is only maintained in Rome itself by French bayonets can hope to triumph or make any progress in Protestant England.

It would be waste of time to follow Mr. Spencer in his travels through the beaten track which he has pursued. The navigation of the Rhone is pretty nearly as well known to us as that of the Thames; and every subject which he writes on, from the Faubourgs of Paris to the Campagna of Rome, will be found much more interestingly treated in the most common-place handbooks.

BASIL: A STORY OF MODERN LIFE. By W. WILKIE COLLINS. Three vols. Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street, London.

"Basil" is the autobiography of a young man of rank, who, falling in love with Margaret Sherwin, a linen-draper's daughter, proposes for her at their first interview, and marries her within a week, under the stipulation that he should separate from his bride at the church-door, and not claim her as his own until the expiration of a twelvemonth. On the very last evening of the year, and when anticipating the happiness which awaited him on the morrow, a mere accident leads Basil to discover the infidelity of his wife. He assaults her paramour (Mannion, first clerk in her father's establishment), and leaves him for dead, after having inflicted such personal injuries as render him an object of horror on his recovery. The guilty woman escapes, and her unhappy husband is picked up in a state of insensibility, and long confined to his bed in delirious fever. Old Sherwin endeavours to palliate his daughter's conduct by denouncing the baseness of Mannion for his attempt to entrap her, and asserting her innocence of any actual criminality. Finding his letters unanswered, he calls to demand an interview with Basil. The visits of such a person, coupled with his extraordinary behaviour, and the ravings of the invalid, induce his father to demand an explanation. All is avowed by the unfortunate son, who is denounced as a disgrace to his family, and driven forth as an outcast. Mannion, meantime, has been taken to an hospital, from whence he writes to Basil, when convalescent, avowing himself to be the son of a gentleman who had been prosecuted and hanged for forgery, by his (Basil's) father, with whom he had long lived on terms of the strictest intimacy; detailing all the steps he had taken to deceive and disgrace him; and concluding with a vow that the remnant of his life should be devoted to the unceasing persecution of his own rival and the son of his father's murderer. Margaret flies to her seducer, takes fever at the hospital, and dies. Mannion dogs Basil's footsteps, and secretly spreads such reports about him, as compel him to abandon every place in which he seeks concealment. At length, while pursuing his victim, the wretch falls over a cliff, and is drowned. We subsequently find the hero of the story enjoying comparative peace of mind, and living tranquilly, with his sister Clara, in a happy retirement.

Were the reviewer's duty confined exclusively to a criticism on the literary merits of the book submitted to his judgment, our task as regards the work now under consideration would be at once grateful and easy of accomplishment; for in "Basil" we cannot fail to recognise a rare combination of pure style, and well-constructed plot of incidents, described with an appalling power, which yet do not outrage belief by their extravagance; and of characters drawn so like to nature, that their very truthfulness startles, while it amuses us.

But, while according our tribute of admiration to the merits of "Basil," as a literary production, we cannot express our approval of the channel through which Mr. Collins conveys his moral, or the agency which he employs to elucidate it. In some medical cases the cure is said to be worse than the disease; and, applying the maxim to morality, we may be permitted to question the efficacy of good advice, when administered through the medium of highly-wrought scenes of criminality, but too well calculated to shock the modest mind. All the characters in Basil (save one) are conceptions calculated to degrade, not to elevate, the minds of its readers. Basil's father is a cold-hearted man of the world, in whose narrow mind family pride swallows up all the kinder feelings—one who cannot command our respect when in prosperity, nor excite our sympathy when in distress. His brother Ralph is a thoughtless, good-natured *roué*, who talks over his more youthful indiscretions with unbecoming levity, and alludes to an existing connection rather as a proof of prudence, which should be imitated, than as the admission of an error which should be avoided; while the hero himself is nothing better than a silly sensualist, who sacrifices every other consideration to the gratification of mere animal instincts.

These strictures will, we trust, be received in the spirit in which they are offered. Not for an instant doubting the purity of Mr. Collins's intentions, we hope to find his next subject more worthy of his pen, for we should be happy to hail the productions of so powerful a writer, not only as brilliant ornaments to literature, but as solid and efficient props to morality.

THE WHITE ROSE OF THE HURON. By GEORGINA C. MUNRO. 3 vols. Saunders and Otley, Conduit-street, London.

"The White Rose of the Huron" is a story replete with incidents of the most exciting description, and in which the interest is unflaggingly supported, until the final *dénouement*. At the commencement the style is somewhat lumbering and confused, but this defect disappears as the tale advances. The descriptions of Canadian Lake Scenery, are truly charming, and there is a power and freshness in the author's style, which render her delineations of character natural and effective. Miss Munro aims throughout her book to exhibit the misfortunes which surely follow the indulgence of vindictive feelings, and the rewards which as certainly attend on patient resignation, and the strict fulfilment of our duties, and this meritorious task she has fully accomplished, without the utterance of a sentiment which we should wish suppressed or of a word which we should desire to see expunged.

CASTLE AVON. By the Author of "Emilia Wyndham." In three volumes. Colburn and Co., Great Marlborough-street, London.

"Castle Avon" is a book which will in no wise detract from the literary triumphs of its author. The object of the work is moral, the story is interesting, and the characters are drawn with that delicacy and force which render the productions of the writer of "Emilia Wyndham" so pre-eminent amidst the mass of tawdry publications which form the light literature of the day. Although the plot has got nothing to boast of on the score of originality, the wild and lawless life of the gypsies is so graphically and so pleasingly put before us, that we read the description of their camps and the delineation of their fierce passions with as much avidity as if they had now been presented to us for the first time. Lady Aylmer is one of those sweet and natural characters, in which maternal affection crushes all selfish thoughts, and love becomes enduring. The Dean and his titled wife are, we fear, but too true

types of the overpaid dignitaries of the Church, and of their fine lady helmsmates. The consequences which the first false step entails are vividly depicted in the mental sufferings, and ultimate ruin, of Mr. Gorhambury. And Philip's fate affords a striking illustration of how the most happy prospects may be marred by instability of purpose and want of determination to do right; while rigid adherence to the same high principle is justly rewarded by the elevation and happiness of the charming Hernana. Were it necessary to select passages from a work which abounds in highly-wrought scenes, and in those striking incidents so necessary to sustain the interest in works of fiction, we should call the attention of our readers to Hester's struggles between love and guilt, before and after the murder of the Gipsy Queen, and to the interview in the summer-house, when Mrs. Gorhambury discloses the baseness of her son to Hernana, and they part for ever.

A DAY OF PLEASURE: a Simple Story for Young Children. By Mrs. HARRIET MYRTLE. Addey and Co.

This is a pleasant nursery tale, picturing a day in the life of a child, and that its birth-day. It has eight periods and incidents! morning, trials of temper, things to mend, the visit, home again, a happy evening, peaceful sleep, and night. The style is lively and attractive; and the descriptive portion painted in natural colours, while the incidents are life-like: the children ask clever questions, and the larger growth, in reply, illustrate by what is passing before them; and the small quarto has eight clever scenes, by Hablock Browne.

THE ADVENTURES OF A BEAR, AND A GREAT BEAR TOO. By ALFRED ELWES. Addey and Co.

The bear is altogether a very droll fellow, and has afforded infinite mirth to bipeds. His assumption of human actions make him really a comical creature; but, seriously speaking, if the bear imitates his lords, they some times imitate him; a "bear of a man" is common parlance for a rude fellow. However, the little quarto shows us the bear in merrier moods. First, we have Mr. and Mrs. Bruin "at home;" a family brawl ensues, and young Bruin turns out upon his travels, is coldly received by Wyld Boare, Esq., and has his first rencontre with a pack of terriers, and retreats up a tree in the forest. He strays to Caneville, there makes the friendship of that very learned pig, Herr Schwein, and becomes an adept in street tricks, in one of which, balancing a stick upon his forehead, and spinning on it a pewter platter, he makes a wonderful impression upon the gaping dogs of Caneville, and even the birds twitter admiration; and he becomes a very great Bear, styling himself Count Von Bruin; but is outwitted in an affair with the Hon. Miss Greyhound, by the cunning of Fox; he joins a fast club, and soon falls from his prosperity to keeping the sport at "three throws a penny." His next reverses are "selling the natives," and "cheap harmony," becomes blind, and subsists on the scanty charity of Caneville; and, ere he dies, repents his former life, and warns many a gay dog of the faults which had been his own ruin. The story is told with great humour, and a true perception of the ridiculous, the effect of which is much heightened by the illustrations of the nine phases of Bruin's career. "The last head," Bruin "totally blind," is a piece of true pathos. These illustrations are from the pencil of Harrison Weir, and their individuality is admirable.

LIFE OF FIELD-MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. By J. H. STOCQUELER, Esq. Vol. II. London: Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

Mr. Stocqueler has earned the right, as an elegant and effective lecturer upon the great Duke's campaigns, to appear before the world with a complete and full-length portrait of the illustrious hero, whose exploits he has so deeply studied and can so gracefully narrate. The work before us is the second and concluding volume of the best popular biography of the Duke which has yet appeared. It possesses all the merits which made Mr. Stocqueler's *vised voce* explanations so attractive at the Gallery of Illustration. The style, easy and colloquial, leads the reader rapidly through the crowd of events which Mr. Stocqueler's pen has known how to invest with dramatic interest. One especial merit of the present biography is that we never lose sight of the Duke. Political events and contemporary personages are briefly described, whenever the recapitulation is necessary to enable the reader to comprehend the Duke's course of action, and to throw a light upon his character. But the author is never led away by subsidiary lights to pursue investigations of collateral importance. He extricates himself by a rare tact from everything and everybody but the great subject of his memoir. The Great Captain is ever the chief and central figure upon the canvas.

The volume before us takes up the Duke's biography at the flight of Napoleon from Elba, and the commencement of those gigantic preparations for war which filled Europe with dread. Often as the story of the glorious field of Waterloo has been told, it will ever possess a magical fascination for Englishmen, arising not less from the abundance of materials and incidents than from the immortal valour which shed additional lustre upon the name of Englishmen.

The morning of the 18th June broke gloomily upon the allied camp. A knowledge of the Prussian defeat at Ligny, the British retreat from Quatre Bras to Waterloo, and some suspicions regarding the constancy and steadiness of the foreign contingents, were well calculated to cause a feeling of depression in the British camp. A more cheerless and miserable night never heralded so great and terrible a contest. When the storm continued, and the night of the 17th set in, orders were given to the troops to pile arms, but no man was on any account to quit his position. The only provision they had was the remnant of the salt provisions served out on the 16th. Having partaken of their meagre fare, the only question was how to pass the night. To lie down upon the wet ground was not to be thought of, and to stand up all night was a bad preparation for a heavy day's fighting. The soldiers endeavoured to light fires, but the rain soon put them out. The only plan they could adopt was to gather armfuls of the standing corn, and to roll it together to make a sort of mat, on which they placed their knapsack: upon this they sat, each man holding his blanket over his head to keep off the rain. The precaution was almost useless; for every man was thoroughly drenched. The salt provisions, the exertion, and the heat of the weather together caused an intolerable thirst throughout the battle. At night-fall on the 18th all the cry of the wounded was for "water!" and many of the survivors were almost maddened by thirst.

With the returning sun came the whole self-reliance and invincible determination to which Soult and Foy bore such impressive testimony. "You are going to see a great battle, my Lord," said Lord Hill, on the morning of Waterloo, to an English Peer who had come from Brussels with the courage of his race, to witness the deadly struggle, *en amateur*. The first and second in command of the British force never had any misgivings. "Was there any part of the day in which your Grace despaired?" asked Sir Walter Scott. "Never!" was the reply. The same question was put by Haydon, the painter, to Lord Hill. "Desponded?" replied Lord Hill. "Never! There never was the least panic; we had gained rather than lost ground by the evening. No, there was not a moment when I had the least doubt of the result." The same feeling was diffused by the veteran soldiers among the ranks. One of the Duke's aides-de-camp, on passing some English soldiers who were awaiting an attack from French cavalry, advised them to reserve their fire until the enemy were upon them. "Never mind us, sir," cried an old soldier in the ranks, "we know our duty. How cruelly their patience and endurance were tried, and how nobly the exposed squares stood their ground—shall it not be a favourite theme with the poet and historian until the end of time? "When will we get at them?" cried the Irish regiments, as they surveyed the havoc made in their ranks. "The loss of individual regiments, under circumstances so maddening, was prodigious. One had 400 men mowed down in square, without drawing a trigger; it lost almost all its officers, and a subaltern commanded it for half the day." Another, when nearly annihilated, sent to require support; none could be given, and the commanding officer was told "he must stand or fall where he was." Knowing the tremendous sacrifice of life that was going on, Napoleon calculated on wearying the British into defeat. "Ever and again the masses of the enemy came dashing against the British squares, and were rolled back as from stone walls; but not without making fearful breaches in the living masonry, which were instantly and steadily filled up. "The enemy had gained the orchard of Hougoumont; but the château was held by the British Guards, and our right was still unturned. The French had gained La Haye Sainte; but Napoleon's tremendous charge upon our centre failed notwithstanding. Hour after hour did the British infantry stand 'rooted to the ground,' heedless of the storm of grape, the charges of cavalry, and the shock of infantry. Well might Foy warn the Emperor, 'Que l'infanterie Anglaise en duel est le diable. No wonder that more than 600 officers were killed or wounded at Waterloo, or that the Duke's army had 15,000 men placed *hors de combat* at nightfall."

Mr. Stocqueler gives an interesting sketch of the proceedings of the

Allies upon their occupation of Paris, and triumphantly vindicates the judgment, prudence, and magnanimity displayed by the Duke in the command of the Allied armies.

The remaining portion of the volume is taken up by the eminent civic services and political career of the Duke. A Tory of the Castlereagh school, at the end of the war, the Duke, as Prime Minister, lived to feel and to recognise the growing force of the democratic element in the British Constitution, and its absorption of much of the power and privilege which, in his youth, were regarded as the prescriptive possessions of the Crown and the aristocracy. A life spent in the camp, and devoted to military affairs, was not the best school of statesmanship for the future Minister of a free commercial country. But his rare sagacity and his practical spirit, and, still more, his intimate political connection and private friendship with the greatest statesman of his time, enabled him to vanquish most of his early prejudices, and to view calmly, and without misgiving, the increasing influence of the people in the government of the country. Yet there was one of his early antipathies which he never sought to surmount. He disliked the press, and never displayed the smallest personal civility to any of its members. While Sir Robert Peel, on the very day when he resigned office, took up his pen, in the most generous spirit, to thank an independent journalist for his able, valuable, and discriminating support, the Duke of Wellington never seemed to relax in the steady dislike which he bore to journalism and to public writers. Mr. Stocqueler offers the best apology for the Duke's contempt of the fourth estate that can be found:—

The Duke never held the newspaper press in much respect. The information which it conveyed to the public during the Peninsular war, although of the deepest interest to the British community, was offensive to him, because the same information reached the enemy whom it was of importance to keep in ignorance of the operations of the English camp and the disposition of the troops. Moreover, the press labelled him without mercy, giving publication to the grossest falsehoods, and assigning the worst motives to those acts which proved to be the result of the most consummate judgment, the most profound forethought, and the purest patriotism. But he took no steps to procure the punishment of the libellers. He despised, or affected to despise, them. He found a safety-valve for his wrath in calling them "rascally," "licentious," and so forth; and upon one occasion he wrote to Sir Henry Wellesley, "What can be done with such libels and such people, except to despise them and continuing one's road without noticing them?"

The Duke's error was in failing to perceive that the character of the press improved *pari passu* with the character of our public men. If the opposition press labelled the Duke they did but repeat the philippics of opposition leaders in Parliament. Public men did not hesitate to get up in the House of Commons and affirm that the Duke's earlier battles were fought for a peerage. The commander whom posterity will reverence for his incessant care for the lives of his men, was held up to denunciation in the British Parliament for making the blood of his troops subservient to the purposes of a selfish and guilty ambition: for at that time unscrupulous jobbing, and gross Parliamentary corruption, had eaten out the heart of faith from the body corporate. If the press were unjust, Ministers were self-seeking and arbitrary. As the Government became more amenable to public opinion, the journalists became more just, candid, moderate, and impartial. But to the last the Duke regarded the newspapers with the old Peninsular feeling of hatred and contempt. No public man in England can afford to despise the press, and what the Duke may have gained in dignity he lost in public influence from this circumstance. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that the unfriendly feelings which the Duke was at no pains to conceal towards the "fourth estate," shortened his lease of power, and rendered him unable to maintain the position of Prime Minister. But the Duke was implacable. He would not accept the services of a class of adherents among whom he could establish no principle of order, discipline, subordination, or responsibility. Of his dislike more particularly to see military affairs made the subject of newspaper discussion, a striking instance occurred in the case of the disputed sword of Ciudad Rodrigo. The story is still more interesting on other accounts, and we need make no apology for laying it before our readers in the words of the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the communication:—

It will be recollected that, at Ciudad Rodrigo, Lieutenant W. Mackie led the Forlorn Hope, at the "great breach," and Lieutenant John Gurwood that at the "little breach." After the capture of the fortress, Lord Wellington presented the French Commandant's sword to Lieutenant Gurwood, and chose him as his esquire when knighted by Marshal Beresford as Knight of the Bath; for the victor at Ciudad Rodrigo had been, while in India, only named for that eminent military order. Some sixteen years since, the writer of the present notice was on terms of intimacy and confidence with Colonel Gurwood, and also knew personally Major Mackie; and while the latter spoke of the former as "a lucky fellow, who was taken by the right hand by the right sort," Colonel Gurwood always remarked that "a braver fellow never breathed than Major Mackie; but that he had not been fairly used by the Horse-Guards people." Colonel Gurwood was much annoyed, on the appearance of Maxwell's "Life of Wellington," to find himself severely handled on the matter of the Forlorn Hope and the sword. On my speaking to him, and naming other notices on the same subject, he was much vexed, and remarked that they would drive him mad about it. On my remarking to him, "Why do you not lay the matter before the Duke, and get him to interfere, and settle the point in dispute?" he replied, "When the work first appeared, I waited on the Duke, and pointed out the obnoxious passage, and begged his Grace's permission to reply to the falsehood; but received a positive refusal, in terms anything but courteous:—'Don't make a fool of yourself. You won the sword; I gave it to you; and you've got it—keep it, and let them write and be —. Have nothing to do with those writing fellows, for if once you begin controversy, you'll always have your fingers in an inkstand. Curse them! Take no notice of them.' This (said the Colonel) closed my lips, and tied up my hands." I then adverted to Napier's history, in which Gurwood is censured for going "too far to the left." On this, the Colonel said, "It's very well for Colonel Napier to find fault; but, really I had good reasons for what I did. Had I led the 'forlorn hope' to the spot pointed out in the directions, not a soul would have escaped. I therefore took my men to another spot, and getting into a wet ditch with ice in it, and crawling on our hands and knees, we got out of the range of the shot, and so reached the breach. At the foot, we assembled; and I was about the fourth up the crumbling walls. When near the top, I found a French officer (with one foot on the wall and one on a gun turned round longways—loudly shouting 'Vive la France! Vive l'Empereur!' and, thinking he would be better off of the way, I threw my sword well down for a strong up-cut at him. At that moment a musket was fired so close to me that I thought my head was blown off; as it was, I was blown down in the opening. I was stunned for two or three minutes, when one of my men asked me if I was wounded, and bound a cotton handkerchief tightly round my head. I shook myself, and found I was not much hurt. But the discharge left its mark (and, pushing up the hair on the left side of his forehead, there remained the marks of many small blue grains of gunpowder). After we had passed through the breach, and got some little way into the town, we came to a large stone building, outside of which a French soldier was inquiring if there was any English officer who could speak French? I replied, I could; and he then led me (some of our men following) down a long stone passage to a large room, in which the governor of the town (General Barrie) and some of his staff were. On entering, the butt-end of a musket would have levelled me to the ground, but it was stopped by one of my companions. When order was obtained, the General said, as the town was won, he at once surrendered; and I asked him to give up his sword, as a proof of his intentions. He gave it up immediately, and I asked him to take my arm, which he did, and we left the building, followed by some of our soldiers. On gaining the street, the first officer I encountered was General Picton, whom I addressed, and asked where I could find his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief? He said, 'I am General Picton, can't I do?' I said, 'No, General, I must see his Excellency.' He then directed me to where he had seen him a few minutes previous, near the ramparts. We went forward to the walls, and there I found Lord Wellington with his staff. I introduced the French commander, and gave the sword into his Lordship's hands. He merely remarked, 'Very well, that'll do. Who are you—what name?' I replied 'Lieutenant John Gurwood, 2nd battalion of the 52nd,' and he then said, 'O! I shan't forget—you can go to your regiment.' And I then joined my battalion. A few days after the town was taken, a review took place on the glacis; and, after some short time, my name was called; and on arriving where Lord Wellington stood, his Excellency presented me with the sword, and said it fairly belonged to me, as I had led one of the first forlorn hopes he had directed in that war, and taken the commandant myself. I afterwards had a little notice, in French and English engraved on the hilt, to this effect—This, the sword of General Barrie, commandant of Ciudad Rodrigo, was presented, on the glacis of that fortress, by General the Earl of Wellington, K.C.B., to Lieutenant John Gurwood, January, 1812. And now you know all I can tell you of the history of the storming, and my claim to the sword of General Barrie."

Mr. Stocqueler has made a liberal use of these contemporary tributes to the Duke's fame by which the press of England has so nobly avenged itself for the neglect and dislike of our greatest hero. If it could be permitted to him to revisit the scene of his earthly career, the Duke of Wellington would perhaps admit that the injustice of the journalism of 1809 and 1810 has been amply atoned by the glowing, eloquent, and generous eulogies which the public writers of 1852 have pronounced over the bier of the immortal dead.



THE TOWN OF WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

WHEN the Dukedom was conferred upon the late Duke of Wellington, and the choice of the locality was left to himself, he selected "Wellington, in Somerset," partly because he was Lord of the Manor of Wellington, and partly because of its contiguity to "Wesley," the village which originally gave the family its name.

Of the town of Wellington we gave a distant view in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for November 20, 1852. We now engrave a view of the interior.

Wellington is an exceedingly neat and cleanly market town, well paved, and lighted by gas. It has a fine old church, which contains the remains of, as well as a very fine monument to, Queen Elizabeth's famous Lord Chief Justice Popham, who was also born in the town. Here also is a chapel of ease, built by the late vicar, the Rev. W. P. Thomas. The building which forms a prominent feature in the illustration is a very commodious markethouse, built a few years since by the inhabitants on property leased to them by the late Duke of Wellington. Besides the necessary provision for a tolerably large market, the building has a spacious reading and lecture-room. The town derives considerable importance from the large serge manufactures in its immediate neighbourhood, which employ a great number of poor; and the serges are sent to all parts of the world, especially to China.

On an elevated ridge of the Blackdown-hills, about two miles from the town, stands the monument "To Arthur, Marquis of Wellesley." It was built in 1817, has been since injured very considerably by lightning and neglect; but it is about to be restored and ornamented by public subscription. This monument can be seen from some parts of the Bristol Channel; and, from the town itself, is a very striking object, owing to its great elevation, as well as to the height and romantic grandeur of the hill on which it stands.

On a beautiful and sequestered spot in the vicinity of the town, opposite to that side on which the monument is placed, stood, until within a few years, a magnificent demesne, known by the name of Chipley-house. In more troublous times, it gave shelter to John Locke; and there is much reason to believe that in his retirement there, that great man wrote his celebrated work. On the death of its late owner this mansion became the property of E. A. Sanford, Esq., late M.P. for the western division of the county; and by him, owing (it is believed) to the irremediable ravages which time had made upon it, was razed to the ground.

On the 13th inst., a meeting was held at Taunton, to raise funds for the repair of the Wellington Monument on Blackdown-hill. A Correspondent of the *Somerset County Herald* of Saturday last, recommends the following plan for the restoration of the obelisk, the mode to be followed, and the materials to be used:—"It appears from Mr. Giles's report (says this Correspondent), that the walls are built of rubble-work, faced with a coarse-grained sandy freestone; that the former is sound—the latter decayed, and falling into pieces. I would recommend, under these circumstances, to let the rubble remain, and strip off the ashlar (or facing) from top to bottom, and replace it by new work. I know nothing better, or a more endurable material, than the kind of stone made use of in the building of Trinity Church, in Taunton, which comes, I believe, under the description of a magnesia limestone; and, if I am right in this respect, is of similar quality to that used in the new Houses of Parliament. Stones, at certain intervals, should be bonded into the rubble-work, and the whole held together by copper clamps. But if this material should be considered too expensive, iron must be substituted in its stead, though very inferior. The work should be set in Roman cement, and care taken to wet the rubble with water, as the facing is carried up. The pedestal I would face with granite from the Dartmoor quarries." The writer adds, let the monument be roofed with a stone

arch; a statue would be out of place here; perhaps a large copper ball might surmount the summit. A granite slab should bear an inscription, cut in letters about three inches deep; say a few words, as "TO ARTHUR, FIRST DUKE OF WELLINGTON, AND HIS VICTORIES, 1853."

RAILWAY AROUND PARIS.

By a law of June, 1842, M. Baudé, engineer, was instructed to consider the question of the junction of the various railways from the French metropolis, by a railway which should encircle Paris. This scheme at that time encountered considerable opposition from the private interests affected, and from the interference which such a measure threatened to many branches of industry in Paris. The high price of land throughout the line taken by the proposed railway was also a serious obstacle in the way of this great and useful undertaking. When the revolution of February, 1848, occurred, it was necessary to minister to the necessities of many unemployed workmen, and the scheme of a railway around Paris was again revived. The depreciated value of land at this juncture favoured the project, and the Provisional Government, after a favourable opinion had been pronounced by the Conseil des Ponts et Chaussées, ordered the immediate execution of the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture around Paris.

Two engineers (Messrs. Brame and Thoyot) were appointed to advise with M. Baudé; and, at a later period, the Council-General of the Seine, and the Central Commission of Railways, devoted several of their sittings to an examination of the different modes of executing the project. At length a decree of the 11th December, 1851, under the Ministry of M. Magne, finally ordered the execution of the railway.

The design of this railway is to join together the various lines of railway in Paris. Passengers also will be conveyed upon it, but its principal object is to enable merchandise to be removed from any one of the railways having their termini in Paris to any other, without the necessity for changing carriages. The quantity of merchandise which will be trans-



RAILWAY AROUND PARIS.



MILAGRAYA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND GARDEN, IN CEYLON.

mitted along the first portion of the railway opened a few days since is estimated at from 400,000 tons to 500,000 tons a year.

At present we believe the traffic takes place in the waggons of the different companies using the line. But the railway will have its own carriages, which will be at the service of the various companies. The cost of the line has been from 9,000,000*fr.* to 10,000,000*fr.* The Railway Companies of Rouen, du Nord, Strasbourg, Lyons, and Orleans give to the State each 1,000,000*fr.* The State executes the works by the engineers, and is bound to deliver up the railway in a finished state in two years. The Government contributes from 4,000,000*fr.* to 5,000,000*fr.* towards the construction of the line. The companies each name two members, who form a syndicate, to which the administration of the line is entrusted. The directors and *chefs d'exploitation* form a working and traffic committee; so that the staff of the Chemin de Ceinture, as this railway is called, only consists of an executive manager and a general secretary.

The railway is fifteen kilometres in length (between nine and ten miles). It starts from the Paris and Rouen Railway, at the Batignolles, passes behind Montmartre (*See Sketch*); then under the Northern and Strasbourg Railway; crosses the Canal de St. Denis; passes by tunnels under Belleville and Charonne, each tunnel being from 1000 to 1100 metres (the metre is rather more than 39 inches) in length; it then passes over the line of the Lyons Railway, and gains the Seine, which it crosses by a stone bridge; and finally forms a junction at

Ivry with the Orleans line. The Chemin de Ceinture is connected by branches of its own with the stations of each of these companies. It is within the fortifications of Paris, at a short distance from the strategic road, and forms a slope and cutting almost along its whole extent, making, as it were, a second line of fortification.

The railway is carried through the Communes of Batignolles, Montmartre, La Chapelle, La Vilette, Belleville, Charonne, Bercy, Ivry—all the seats of numerous and varied branches of industry. A service of omnibuses is in contemplation on this route, to unite all these suburbs with each other.

The Western Railway Company demands a junction with the other railways by the continuation of the Chemin de Ceinture, and the Government proposes to accede to the request, so as to enclose Paris without any break in the circle.

Another part of the Chemin de Ceinture is at present in course of construction by the separate company of St. Germain, which is making a railway through Auteuil and the Bois de Boulogne. It is estimated that 3,000,000 passengers, pleasure-seekers, &c., will be brought upon the line by the attractions of the villages through which it passes, and the embellishments proposed and in course of execution in the Bois de Boulogne.

In one year the first part of the line has been given up by the contractors for the purposes of traffic; eight bridges have been constructed, two of them under the Northern and Strasbourg Railways, and this with-

out interrupting or an instant the traffic upon these lines. The bridges are of iron. The line, begun after the *coup d'état*, was in progress before the Empire.

We are indebted for these details to the politeness of M. Brame, engineer of the railway, whose obliging attention we have much pleasure in acknowledging.

OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH IN CEYLON.

THESE picturesque scenes represent the ceremony of opening a Church lately erected in Ceylon, where advantage seems to have been taken of the luxuriant vegetation of the country to give a highly festal character to the out-door ceremony.

The Church, which is of Gothic design, has been erected under the direction and through the influence of the Rev. Mr. Thrustan at Miligraya, about three and a half miles from the Fort of Colombo on the Galle-road. There was a large assemblage of respectably-dressed natives, and a very considerable number of European ladies and gentlemen, to whom the proceedings must have been not a little interesting. Mr. Thrustan read the evening service alternately in English and Singhalese, and the Bishop addressed the English portion of the congregation direct, and the natives through an interpreter. A well-merited tribute was borne



OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH AT MILIGRAYA, NEAR COLOMBO, IN CEYLON.

to Mr. Thrustan's quiet perseverance, the results of which in a few years had been the establishment of a mission including 400 registered families; twenty-five schools with 500 children; and five places of worship, three of these equal in outward appearance and stability to that in which they were then met. These were erected chiefly by the contributions of natives, assisted by the large-hearted benevolence of friends in England. Reference was made to two industrial schools, in the garden connected with one of which a large number of the most useful fruits and vegetables are successfully cultivated: including fine-looking arrow-root; and the boys have been very successful in drying plantains. The church, apart from the sacred purpose to which it is dedicated, is an ornament to the neighbourhood in which it is situated. The walls were painted to represent a quiet grey stone, and even the Tats which filled the pointed windows were in perfect accordance with the Gothic style of the building, the substance of which they are formed (cocoa-nut leaf midrib, if we mistake not) being neatly arranged into lozenge forms. Covered with green paint, it has all the effect of iron wire. The approach to the church was ornamented in the native style with festoons of young cocoa-nut leaves, a triumphal arch of this material standing immediately in front of the building. The Bishop's address was earnest, with no mixture of objectionable matter. He solemnly impressed on his Christian hearers the propriety of finding incentives to renewed zeal for their purer faith in the example of the Buddhists and demon-worshippers. Altogether, the scene was pleasant and interesting. At the conclusion of the service a collection was made.

Fine Arts.

OBSEQUIES of the LATE ILLUSTRIOUS FIELD-MARSHAL the DUKE of WELLINGTON, K.G., &c. Drawn on Stone by Andrew Maclure. Published by Maclure, Macdonald, and Macgregor.

This is a highly-interesting record of an ever-memorable solemnity. It comprises, besides a well-executed portrait of the departed hero, six artistic and well-executed views of the principal features in his obsequies—viz., the Lying in State; the Departure of the Funeral Procession from the Horse-Guards; the Procession passing Apsley-house; again at Trafalgar-square; its arrival at St. Paul's; and, lastly, the Funeral Ceremony within that sacred edifice. The various points of view are well chosen, and the subjects generally treated with equal judgment and taste, and throughout with remarkable spirit. The prints are of a large folio size, and are adapted either for the portfolio or for framing.

COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE of MURAL DECORATION, as PRACTISED in OUR OWN COUNTRY and on the CONTINENT of EUROPE, &c. (with Illustrations). By THOMAS PURDIE, Esq.

Mural decoration has come in for its full share of the attention of late years beginning to be manifested in regard to the decorative arts generally; and, taken in connexion with design in furniture, it is one of the most interesting departments in which a judicious and suggestive taste may be employed. The little brochure before us is in substance a paper read nearly a twelvemonth ago, before the Architectural Institute of Scotland, held at Aberdeen; and it is accompanied by eight lithographic prints, in large folio, of designs for mural decoration, which the author considers worthy of admiration and study. Some of these are copies of wall-decorations, displayed by French artists at the Great Exhibition 1851; others are copied from distinguished salons in Paris; and two are original compositions.

The author considers the taste of the French in these matters to be pre-eminent, and attributes their superiority to the patronage bestowed upon the Fine Arts in the earlier time after their revival; a patronage which, as he observes, has bequeathed to posterity a distinct style known as *Renaissance*—modified by peculiarities under Francis I., Louis XIV., and Louis XV., respectively. We fully concur in the important influence of patronage and fashion in fostering art; but we cannot allow it to be supposed that, of the Western nations, the French were alone, or even foremost, in encouraging art and artists at the period in question. In Spain handicraft and art had long had a home, before even the time of the revival; of Flanders, the same may be said; and in England art met with liberal encouragement under Henry VII. and VIII.; and more recently from James I. and Charles I. And though the domestic troubles which began in the reign of the latter, and the popular prejudices against art, overthrew and destroyed much that had been accomplished, scattering the contents of Royal and other collections over the face of Europe, and obliterating the traditions of a refined accomplishment, it must not be forgotten that, after a long period of trouble, England again came forward with eagerness, and with success, to repair the havoc of the past, and to revive the national taste for art. In France it happened that the period of national trouble was longer delayed by more than a century; and the *Renaissance* style, as we have seen, went on flourishing there to the end of the reign of Louis XV., and even received some slight modifications in the early part of the reign of Louis XVI., which are called after him; but still, throughout all these two centuries, *Renaissance* was the style—at best an inferior application of high art, and partaking of all the features of its decline—and to this very day, all that survives of art after three-quarters of a century of social anarchy, is *Renaissance*—pure *Renaissance*, as it is called—being no other than abject copyism of the *Renaissance* of the days of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. This is a fact which, at any rate, does not say much for the creative powers of our French neighbours, and might warn us against too unreservedly resigning ourselves to an imitation of their practice, much less a copying of their models.

Returning, however, to the subject more particularly before us, we must observe that, although mural decoration or wall-painting, in fitting localities, is a great aid to architectural resource; it must, if done justice to, be looked upon as a department of Fine Art, and not of what is commonly known as "Decorative Art;" and that, being necessarily costly, it can only be properly applied to buildings of a stately character. Generally, also, even in the palaces and mansions of the great, picture subjects are out of place except in halls, vestibules, passage-rooms, or in summer-houses, &c., being quite irreconcilable with the uses, as well as with the furniture and other various contents of ordinary dwelling apartments. Of the absurdity of design and the crudities of execution too frequently displayed in attempts at wall-painting, when injudiciously resorted to, we will say nothing; neither will we criticise the fanciful subjects which Mr. Purdie introduces to our notice; we merely insist upon the principle that wall-painting in domestic architecture is in nine cases out of ten misplaced; and that there is nothing to beat the cleanly and cheerful effect of a well-chosen paper-hanging. What should guide the choice of paper-hangings involves a variety of considerations, the purpose to which the room is destined, its dimensions, whether well or ill-lighted, &c., points much too numerous to enter upon at present. In general, however, we would remark that the pattern should not be too striking, and, above all, not too natural; that the dimensions of its details will better be too small than too large; that the colours should not be too numerous, nor too widely contrasted; in a word, that it should neither emulate the more striking effects, nor "overtstep the modesty of nature."

In conclusion, although we do not agree in all matters of opinion with Mr. Purdie, we can consistently recommend his little brochure as one entitled to the consideration of all who are interested in this subject.

THE NAPOLEON CIRCUS, PARIS.—This new Winter Theatre (engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for December the 25th.) stands near the Chaussée de Menil-Montant, and the street des Filles du Calvaire. The plan of the Circus is a polygon of 20 sides, 158 feet in diameter. At the angles are Corinthian columns, which carry a very rich entablature, adorned with symbolic sculpture. There are also some very fine bas-reliefs by Duret and Bosio, Guillaume and Lequesne, Husson and Dautan; and M. Pradier was engaged on one of these works when he unhappily died. The upper part of the building is terminated by a polygonal lantern, surmounted by a figure of Victory, bronze-gilt, holding in one hand, branches of laurel and an Imperial banner; and in the other, crowns and a torch. A brilliant flame of gas from the latter serves to announce that the performances have commenced. The interior roof is sumptuously decorated; and the capitals of the columns are gilt. The great feature, however, is a series of 20 paintings, illustrating the history of equestrian exercises, and of games of agility and strength; which have been ably executed by Gosse and Barrias. Amongst the subjects are the Areopagus ascented by Alexander; an Olympic triumph; racing amongst the Greeks; Roman chariot-racing; an Olympic triumph; games of the 14th century; a triumph after a tourney; the Carrousel, under Louis XIV.; the high school of our own time; Victory crowning Strength and Address, in the presence of spectators of all times and all countries, &c. The seats, we are told, will accommodate 5000 spectators. The architect of this new Circus, is M. Hittorff, who also designed the Circus in the Champs Elysées.

LITERATURE.

(Continued from page 83.)

GERMAN LITERATURE.

THE most prominent peculiarity in German literature is the rapidity of its growth. Rather more than a hundred years ago such a thing as German literature had scarcely begun to exist; and, as to receiving any acknowledgment beyond the limits of the Fatherland, that was out of the question. The German courts spoke French, the German *literati* wrote Latin. There was, indeed, a third language spoken by a portion of the populace, into which Martin Luther had translated the Bible, and which we called by the name of High Dutch. This, for all we knew to the contrary, answered its purpose very well as a medium through which the members of a barbarian race might interchange their ideas respecting the common necessities of life; but no one dreamed that it had any literary worth.

The hundred years have slipped away, and we find that during their progress the productiveness of the German *literati* in their own vernacular has been something apparently miraculous. A century ago there was scarcely any German literature at all; and immediately upon the blank comes a series of German poets treading on each other's heels; German critics emulating each other's views; German philosophers building up intellectual edifices to be succeeded by other German philosophers, who knock the edifices down, and raise new buildings in their stead. Nay, not only have these German infants shot rapidly up into maturity themselves, but they have forced the rest of civilized Europe to accompany them in their growth. How many German views have found their way among authors, who have probably never reflected on the origin of the doctrines which they have promulgated. A new influence has been at work, and, as is the case with all influences of general importance, many who have been subject to it have had no notion of its existence. The words (now in common use) "aesthetic," "objective," "subjective," and so on—which, though well sneered at by the old school, cannot be sneered down—are all so many coins bearing the effigy of a new sovereign in the reign of thought.

The rapidity of growth in German literature is a fact as incontestable as it is striking. It is also incontestable that the German language once established—thanks to its great authors—as the language of an educated people, will maintain a prominent place in the speech of civilized Europe for a period which it would be presumptuous, if not impossible, to measure. But will the young plant of yesterday continue to shoot forth its flowers and its fruit with the same fecundity as that where-with it recently astonished us? Will there be another rush of poets like that which continued from the juvenile days of Goethe, to the last sonnet of the Liberation War, or the last of the "Romantiker"? Is that thirst for metaphysical investigation which was stimulated to such a feverish degree by Kant (when, good man, he thought he was slaking it), likely to generate a new crop of systems, as heretofore; or did the speculative mania receive a permanent check, when Hegel's career was terminated by the cholera twenty years ago? These are questions which we are rather inclined to answer from a negative point of view; but as we do not set up for prophets, we prefer leaving them unanswered altogether, as mere stimuli to reflection.

In the meanwhile, it may not be uninteresting to consider the admitted fact, the rapidity of growth, and the circumstances which attended it. Such consideration may afford a hint towards the solution of the question of duration.

When we trace the progress of our own poetry, we trace a progress from barbarism to refinement; we witness the spectacle of a rude language first hammered roughly into shape, then gradually rendered more manageable, and finally endowed with every capability to express the utmost refinements of thought and sentiment. We see Chaucer toiling with his numbers; we see the luxuriant poetic spirit of the Elizabethan age, fertile in matter, but not completely victorious over form; we see the vanquishers of metrical crudities in the line of versifiers who follow each other in order from Waller to Pope; and when we come down to modern times, we are astonished to find (as, for instance, in Shelley) the new uses to which poetry can be put. And it should be borne in mind that these phases of literature had their antetypes in the phases of English culture. The thought of the Elizabethan period was not the thought of the age of Anne; and neither of these was the thought of that great transitive epoch which had its historical representative in the first French revolution. One phase of thought and one form of expression gradually follows another; and for upwards of four centuries the chain may be followed without any serious interruption.

The Germans, too, have their old national literature. They have the Minnesingers and the Epic poets—the Wolframs, Gottfrieds, Hartmanns, and so on, of the Suabian period; they have, moreover, the less ideal, and more practical moralities of those comfortable burghers, who, about the time of the Reformation, instructed their fellow-craftsmen with their homely lays. But these ancient worthies stand in no immediate connection with the modern occupants of the Teutonic Parnassus. The "Thirty Years' War" swept away some half-dozen links in the pedigree that might have connected Heinrich von Ofterdingen with Ferdinand Freiligrath; and, if we have to search for the origin of a patriarch of German literature, now so called, we should look over France, England, ancient Greece—anywhere, in fact, rather than in Germany itself. At a certain stage of progress the gallant minstrels of the middle ages did indeed begin to exert an influence; but then they came in as mere foreigners, with the Spaniards, Arabs, Persians, and other outlandish associates. Goethe had never heard of "Reynard the Fox" till Herder informed him of its existence.

Hence the modern German literature stands in a certain isolated position, *quoad* its antecedents; and it is this very circumstance which, in a great measure, causes its growth to appear so rapid. But if we look closely at the matter, we shall find that that gradual development of thought which was required in the progress of other literatures, was not necessary here. The great founders of German literature were men well cultivated in foreign schools, and they found in their possession a flexible language in which nothing of national importance, save the Bible, had as yet been written. Their first task, therefore, was merely that of clothing the intellectual stock which they had derived from the French, the Dutch, or the English, in the words which were current in the church and the market-place. The beginnings of the present literature of Germany show little more than a reproduction, in the vernacular, of the courtly style of Louis XIV. The alexandrine of Racine was the acknowledged metre for German tragedy, and the despots in the realm of the *belles lettres* held up the French as the only models worthy of imitation.

The patronage accorded by Frederick the Great to the philosophers of France of course tended, on the one hand, to extend the veneration for French literature; but, on the other hand, it gave a powerful impulse to the self-liberation of the Germans from literary trammels. The men patronised by Frederick and other reforming Princes were agents in a moral revolution; and in France itself a dislike of received forms had begun to be manifest. Rousseau had asserted the supremacy of nature over convention in the social relations of mankind, and Diderot had insisted on an approach to nature in works of literary art, thus striking a heavy blow at a system originally based on courtly etiquette. The importance of these two names can scarcely be over-estimated in a history of German literature, of which, though

French writers, they may in some sense be considered patriarchs. That free spirit of dramatic criticism which Lessing introduced may be clearly traced to the influence of Diderot; and as for Rousseau, we can scarcely say what does not belong to him. In that revolt against artificial society which is visible in the whole German literature during the latter half of last century, Jean Jacques is evidently the great, good, wise man to whom all poetic eyes are directed. Schiller, surveying the unhappiness of the Genevese innovator, is reminded of the death of Socrates. Jean Paul Richter, when from his school-house or his little parsonage he would keep up a musketry of heavy satire against the butterfly gallants of the petty German courts, is consoled by thinking that, after all, there have been such men as Rousseau in the world; and who cannot see the Rousseau influence in the "Sorrows of Werter"?

Having started as imitators of the "Grand Monarque" school of literature, the next step of the Germans, which we had anticipated while speaking of the influence of Rousseau, was to get rid of their schoolmasters. Thus Klopstock, with a notion of Milton and a veneration for the Greeks, betook himself to the sacred, winning a large party among the grave religious world, and shocking those who had looked upon poetry and rhyme as synonymous, by writing in those modern hexameters, which have ever since maintained a place among the permanent forms of German poetry. Lessing, whose spirit was essentially polemic, set about demolishing the idols which his countrymen had previously worshipped, and devoted a world of acuteness to the dissection of the Classical French models, and a world of energy to the elevation of Shakespeare. English amateurs of German literature are too apt to be completely absorbed in Goethe and Schiller, or perhaps in some of the wonder writers. Let them never overlook Lessing. In him may be discovered the germ of every one of those peculiarities, except superstition, which we now regard as characteristic of the German mind. That freedom in religious matters, to which we now give the names of rationalism, neology, and so forth; that unwillingness to submit to historical authority, is at once to be found in the theological works of Lessing. That veneration for Shakespeare, in which the Germans boast they far outshine the poet's own countrymen, is a faith mainly propagated by the critical writings of Lessing. That universality of appreciation, which would accept the good of every nation (except, perhaps the French, as manifested in the "Classical" school of poetry) and the true in every form, is to be sought in Lessing *passim*. The very defect which is common to the whole German nation is personified in Lessing. His mind was so large and consequently his energies were so discursive, that he never produced much in any one department of literature. And so it is with the Germans generally. They have talked more about the drama and its rules within some sixty years, than all the rest of mankind from the days of Thespis to those of MM. Dumas and Dennery, and yet they have brought forth nothing like a Shakespeare, a Molière, or a Scribe.

The universality of appreciation to which we have alluded above, is one of the most important of all German peculiarities, and the one which has probably had the most wholesome influence on the other Europeans who have, directly or indirectly, slaked their intellectual thirst at the Teutonic spring. While the "Classical" French standard prevailed, there was one law of taste by which the productions of every age and climate were to be criticised. Either they fitted this Procrustes' bed, or they were voted barbarous without scruple. This law was professedly derived from the Greeks, but even the Greeks themselves were not safe under its application; and when Lessing fought his battle against Voltaire, he had to take up the cudgels for the ancient Athenians against the modern French. The adoption of a general, and perhaps shifting, standard was more elaborately inculcated by Herder, who laid down the great fact that the really beautiful might be felt and expressed by all peoples, and illustrated his doctrine by translating the voices or songs of all nations. Here was a tendency created; here was established a generosity of criticism which the Germans have never dropped. The elegiac epigram of the Greek, the *rima asonante* of the Spaniard, the *ghazal* of the Persian, the *terza rima* of the Italian, all produce pleasant music in the Teutonic ear. And in his matter the German is just as much disposed to be universal as in his form. With his keen sense for the beauty of the thing signified, he is ever ready to adopt all the symbols beneath which it may be arrayed, and feels no hesitation in recognising the Vedas, the Koran, or the Catholic fanaticism of Old Spain, provided something aesthetically good is to be gained by the concession. "Be many sided," said Goethe, at a late period of his life, when he had already gone through his phases of "Titanism," and Classicism (not French)—and goodness knows what besides. The exhortation was superfluous, he brought in his bill when the act was already passed.

The universality which to this day prevails as such a conspicuous feature of the German literary mind, had always been accompanied by a corresponding defect. According to a current saying, the German is more at home anywhere rather than in Germany. He can make himself a Greek or a Hindoo at the shortest bidding, but he cannot get up a nationality in his literature. The very man who will sing choruses in honour of the "Fatherland," at the table of a democratic banquet, will tell you that there is no centre to which national feeling will direct itself as a focus. When Klopstock threw off the French trammels, and dared to be original, he sought, at the same time, to be national, and he plunged into the period when the old Teutons of the woods resisted the aggressive spirit of the Romans. Hermann, the Arminius of Tacitus, was the type of German glory; but what was Hermann to the great bulk of the people? What would the name of Caractacus be as a rallying point for the modern English? Hermann and the bards were unanimously voted "bores," and a rush was made for a hero of the time who could command newer sympathies. Frederick the Great was a good figure to put in the vacant niche, and was elevated accordingly. Goethe's youth occurred in the period of Frederick-worship. Frederick's songs were the order of the day, and he who composed them could get a little snug celebrity. "Minna von Barnhelm," one of the most popular domestic dramas ever produced, was written by its author, Lessing, *apropos* of a particular crisis in the fortunes of the Prussian army; and Bürger's "Lenore," which appeals to us by means of its vigorous handling of the supernatural, had an additional value in the popular eye by its connection with the squabbles of the "King" and the "Empress." But Frederick, though a Protestant favourite, was no representative of all Germany—was no peg whereon to hang a general nationality. A few years slip away, and the Frederick literature has vanished, together with the spirit that dictated it.

The only time in which the German nationality woke up in good earnest was the time of the Revolutionary wars. Then, if there was not a common idol, there was, at least, a common object of hatred—the French invader; and we question whether any nation could produce a finer collection of Tyrtæan strains, than that which warmed the German heart, and exercised the German lungs, at the beginning of the present century. Even at this day, when the occasion which gave rise to their war-breathing lyrics has long ceased, a song of Körner or Arndt sung at one of those German tables, in which music forms an important part of the conviviality, will produce as strong an emotion as though the French were still committing depredations on the borders of the Rhine.

The same epoch gave rise to another kind of poetry, less polemic, but far more important from a literary point of view—the poetry of the Romantic school. This school, which was remarkably fortunate in the galaxy of talent which composed it (for, setting aside the august Goethe and Schiller, we do not know where to look for such another assemblage of names as those of the two Schlegels, Novalis, Tieck, and their associates), laboured anew to recover a nationality in the past, and they were the more prompted so to do, as, in upholding the institutions of the middle ages, they could rely on the feelings of the people against innovating ideas, now represented by the invading French. Thus, in the brief course of German literature, it was the fate of the French to be hit on two different sides. At first they appeared on the side of despotism, as the vassals of Louis XIV., and the great object of the Germans was to get rid of their rule. Then they appeared as the ministers of revolution; and the literary German, still their foes, called up a whole army of mediæval emperors, popes, minnesingers, and knights to oppose them; adding, by way of light troops, a few of those gnomes, witches, and fairies, who had hitherto been slighted by the learned world, and merely existed in the cheap books sold at fairs for the amusement of the humbler orders!

Brilliant as was the apparition of the Romantic school, it could not last long. After the termination of the war, the people became disgusted with their princes, and a poetry which inculcated the old faith and the old loyalty of the middle ages could no longer find favour. But of all the schools of German literature, none other ever made so definite an impression on the rest of Europe as this. Among the other relics of antiquity which the Romantic poets and novelists called into literary existence was that superstition, which, in spite of all religious scepticism, remains a striking characteristic of the German populace. Ask any one of the ordinary public, what is his idea of a German tale, and his answer will at once be, a story with a ghost or a demon in it. If the same person says, with an air of conscious superiority, that such and such a book is too German for his fancy, he means that the dose of

devildom has been a little too strong. Hoffmann, rather an off-shoot of the Romantic school than one of its members, was a master in the region of fantastic terror, and brought to perfection an art known to the Germans alone—the art of striking a chord in the bosom of a reader that shall make him feel a shudder of mediæval superstition, even when the actualities of the nineteenth century are most visibly before his eyes. The French, consummate artists in the production of strange human situations, are generally obliged to seek refuge in physical horror when they would awaken an emotion beyond the sphere of possible social combinations. To them Hoffmann, who could twine a serpent round a modern door-post, and trace supernatural potency in the wrinkles of a modern apple-woman, was a perfect wonder, and he has maintained to this day an ascendancy in Paris. You do not often find his name in German literary works; but a French essayist will refer to him, as though he were one of the accepted *magistes* of European literature, and it is not two years since he was made the hero of a fantastic drama at the Odéon.

Though now at least thirty years have elapsed since the Romantic chiefs were in the plenitude of their power, their school is the last, as far as *belles lettres* are concerned, which has exercised an influence on the literature without. Their acquisitions in numerous languages enabled them to give a more practical expression than even Herder himself to that spirit of universality which may be traced to Lessing; for it is worth remarking that, although their political tendency was precisely contrary to that of the founders of German literature, they worked in the same way, in opposing the more recent conventions to which poetry had been subject. While the old "storm-and-pressure" men, as they were called, blundered about with some rude notions of a Republic in their heads, and the Romantic zealots would set up some ancient Emperor or Pope, both would equally oppose such a hero of modern civilisation as Louis XIV. The return to the state of nature, and the return to the old believing spirit of the middle ages, are not so different as at first sight they appear.

Goethe—who had co-operated with Schiller in building a whole literature for his countrymen, in furnishing them with a regular dramatic *répertoire*, a regular stock of poetry and fiction, and abundance of matter for reflection (these two great men carrying into operation the work on which Lessing and other predecessors had meditated)—Goethe survived for some time the Romantic school, for which he had no great sympathy, for he was essentially an anti-Romanticist; and the war-songsters, whose ranks he never joined, for he was essentially unnational; but he did not give, in his latter days, any new popular impulse, though he contributed to the spirit of Universalism. No person, in fact, so completely personifies the German universality as Goethe himself, in his busy and active life; but, at the same time, if we except his "Faust," which has been imitated in a long series of reflective dramatic poems, we cannot say that he has, to a remarkable degree, directly influenced the European mind beyond the confines of Germany; and we would say nearly the same of Schiller. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not mean that these giants of intellect have not influenced the especial students of German literature in France and England, for these adopt as it were a new country—but we mean that they have not exercised that unseen authority over the non-students, which is the only real authority that applies to nations, and which we find represented by that love for the supernatural which often makes its appearance in the world of letters, and which received much aliment from the Romantic poets and their kindred. Generally, it should be borne in mind that the Classical literature of Germany was based upon eclecticism—that it presupposed the existence of other literatures as a condition of its own; and that when we minutely examine its growth, we have rather to inquire to what influence it was subjected, than what influence it exercised. This will account for the rapidity of the growth to which we first called attention, and also for our doubts as to the plant's duration.

Shortly before Goethe's death the French revolution of 1830 took place, and the German Republicans, who had gradually increased in number since the bad faith of their princes extinguished the fervour of loyalty that shone out so brilliantly during the war, found their literary representatives in a school of poets, novelists, and essayists, celebrated as "Young Germany." Unfortunately, "Young Germany" was even less national than any "Old Germany" that had preceded it. Its tone was directly taken from that of the Parisian *feuilletoniste*; and its democracy was the democracy not of the masses, but of the lounge in *salons*. In the art of giving striking descriptions of character, and shooting forth prose eigrams, the writers of this school pressed close on the heels of their masters; and Heine, by his combination of French irreverence with the style and tone of the old German popular ballad, has earned for himself a little separate niche from which he may command admiration, if not always respect.

The last school on record is the so-called "Young Austria," which, differing widely from the light-hearted "Young Germany," represented the rude nationality of the various races who still bend unwillingly under the rule of the Austrian empire. The language was German, but the sentiment was Magyar or Slavonic; and, though there is a ferocity in the tone of the poems, which borders on the repulsive, they cannot be denied the merit of a vigour and an earnestness rarely to be found in German literature since the youthful period of Schiller. But the stern events of the year 1848 gave such a strong expression to the feelings represented by "Young Austria," that it seems all literary utterances were afterwards found too weak for their office. However this may be, "Young Germany" and "Young Austria" have been the reverse of conspicuous for the last five years; and, in the department of German *belles lettres*, we are still waiting to see what will come next.

ILLUSTRATED EDUCATIONAL WORKS: 1. PRACTICAL GEOMETRY. 2. MECHANICS AND MECHANISM. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for November 16, 1850, we took occasion to point attention to the improved character of the educational works of the present day, compared with those of the previous generation, selecting our examples from the commencement of the present series of Illustrated Educational Works. These examples included rudimentary works of spelling, reading, and elocution, wherein "the precept upon precept" is sought to be pleasantly strengthened by illustrations, which the revived art of wood engraving has enabled the publishers of the present day to embellish their works with profusion, which the better understanding of the business of education has taught them to regulate with judgment. These attractions and qualifications are pre-eminently shown in the three volumes before us, which are so many advances or *gradus ad scientiam*. Thus, the "Illustrated Practical Geometry," by R. Scott Burn, M.E., M.S.A., in a series of useful geometrical problems, available in the various departments of practical science, aims at the better teaching of artistic drawing, the essential knowledge for which can only be obtained by the aid of practical geometry, or a knowledge of the constituent parts of the forms themselves, assisted by a practical adaptation of the mathematical principles which govern the laws of vision; or, in other words, the structure and combinations of the lines which form all objects, and the laws which govern their transmission to the visual organs. The work opens with a chapter of definitions and constructions, with some fifty illustrations. Then follows a series of problems, requiring only the drawing-board square, ruler, compasses, pen, and pencil, and fully explaining the various methods of performing useful geometrical constructions, with some 160 illustrations. Next is shown the application of geometry to architectural drawing, in the varieties of mouldings and arches; trefoil, quatrefoil, and cinquefoil ornaments, balusters, vases, and other familiar forms, with some seventy engravings. The text and illustrations are alike lucid and direct. The second work named above, "Mechanics and Mechanism," also by Mr. Burn, is essentially popular, and practical in plan; giving results and arrangements only, refraining from an exposition of those strictly theoretical rules and mathematical formulæ, which often confuse rather than enlighten the pupil; the study of mechanical arrangements, purely practical, and separated from the purely theoretical, being the principle here adopted. Thus, the chapters are, the Centre of Gravity, Simple Machines, Mechanical Powers, Parts of Machines, Construction and Arrangement of Essential Parts of Machines, Movements in Machinery, and Processes and Machines used in the Manufacture of Machinery. The illustrations are upwards of two hundred in number, and are occasionally pictorial and novel: thus, the inclined plane and pulley is shown as employed at the excavations of the Southampton and Sunderland Docks; two different motions by the revolution of one wheel or shaft are shown in the patent cask-cleaning machine, &c. In the last chapter is described the machine-shop, with its operations by manual labour and mechanical contrivances, from the simple "bit" to the mighty steam-hammer of Nasmyth, which is so nicely controlled as to bring the huge hammer down with its full power, or so gently as merely to drive in a nail. Both the above works are distinguished by excellent arrangement, extraordinary precision, and novel illustration; and will powerfully aid the business of teaching, as well as render the process of learning more attractive than hitherto; the nearest semblance to a "royal road" attainable.

1. THE FIRST SIX BOOKS OF THE ELEMENTS OF EUCLID. With numerous exercises. 2. FIRST LESSONS IN ARITHMETIC. By HUGO REID. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

The first of these works presents the foundation of plane geometry, and is a companion volume to Mr. Burn's works on practical geometry; one embracing the theory, the other the application. Simson's text of "Euclid" has been adopted; and on each book are given several exercises. Additional distinctness is given to the reference letters by their being in bold Egyptian type. The "First Lessons in Arithmetic" will at once serve as a scientific course well suited for beginners, and a textbook to the teacher, and is well adapted for a pupil at home, and specially for those whose early education in this important branch of knowledge has been neglected. The leading elementary operations of mental arithmetic are explained, and a great number of examples supplied. The transition from the simple to the more complex rules is carefully managed; and the practical questions are judiciously chosen, and the work is not encumbered with superfluous matter, such as too often disfigured the earlier treatises on arithmetic.

SHORT SHORT-HAND. By LAMING WARREN TEAR. Whittaker and Co.

This, a new formation of the author's previous work, "One Step Further in Stenography," is an ingenious method for lessening considerably the process of reporting, &c., by using paper previously ruled with several perpendicular and horizontal faint lines, which, in their intersections, form numerous positions, so that each character of the alphabet not only stands for itself or arbitrary signification, but expresses some different combination of a sentence, or part of a sentence, according to the position in which it is written. Hence the alphabet may be said to be multiplied by the number of positions. Advantage is also taken of these latter to express, by the symbol of the personal pronouns alone, the entire moods and tenses of the auxiliary verbs, negatively or affirmatively, so frequently occurring in discourses, whereby the reporter is enabled to take down many words of a sentence by a single character. Although, from this multiplicity of significations which each character or abbreviation expresses, greater pains and practice are required in the study of this system, yet, when once mastered, the ease and facility with which a speaker can be followed, and the notes deciphered, amply compensate for the additional time and trouble bestowed on its acquisition. The alphabet used by Mr. Tear is the same as that in Gurney's system, with one or two trifling alterations.

Popular Science.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

THE increased interest excited by the first exhibition of photographic pictures has led to the continuance of it for a much longer period than was originally intended, and, we learn, that it is contemplated to have another and more complete display of the progress of the art in May or June. The photographs exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Arts possessed various degrees of excellence, and as illustrations of the different modes of manipulation adopted by the respective exhibitors, they were of great interest, and, in many respects, instructive. It is our desire to put our readers in possession of such information as appears important respecting the methods by which these works were produced. Sir John Herschel having communicated to the Athenæum some particulars of a process adopted by Mr. Stewart, resident at Pau, in the Pyrenees, by which he has succeeded in obtaining some very effective landscapes on paper, the productions of Mr. Stewart, in the Exhibition, have been particularly examined. His process, in all its important features, is as follows:—

MR. STEWART'S PROCESS.—The solutions employed are five parts of iodide of potassium to 100 parts of pure water, and fifteen parts of nitrate of silver, twenty of glacial acetic acid to 150 parts of distilled water. The gallic acid and the solution of hyposulphite of soda in no respect differ from those ordinarily employed. Good paper being selected, it is first iodised in the following manner. In a tray containing the solution of iodide of potassium are plunged, one by one, as many sheets as may be desired—thirty, fifty, or more. This is done in two or three minutes. They are then rolled up into a loose bundle, placed in a glass vessel deep enough to hold them, and the solution being poured over them, it is placed under the receiver of an air-pump, and the air exhausted. By this operation the air is drawn from the pores of the paper, and the saline solution penetrates it thoroughly. Where an air-pump cannot be obtained, we may employ a cap of India-rubber, having an elastic tube attached, and a common exhausting syringe. After the paper is thus soaked in *vacuo*, it is returned to its dish, and the sheets, picked off separately, hung up to dry. The advantages obtained are the perfect equality of absorption by the paper over every part, and the absence of all films of air, which frequently interfere with the results in the ordinary washing and soaking processes, and the quickness with which a considerable quantity of paper may be thoroughly iodised. Mr. Stewart divides his process into a wet and a dry one, the former, of course, being the most rapid. The iodised sheet is floated on the silver solution for about ten minutes. A plate of glass, which fits the camera, is cleaned, and upon it is placed a sheet of wet bibulous paper. This being done, a layer of water is floated over it, and the sheet taken from the bath, placed carefully upon this layer of fluid, the sensitive side upwards. The glass plate then being turned up, the water is allowed to drain off from one of its corners, when all has drained off, and the paper is still wet, it is placed in the camera obscura. Mr. Stewart informs us that even in the warm and dry atmosphere in which he operates, the paper will remain damp and sensitive for a couple of hours.

The preparation of paper for the dry process differs from this only in soaking each sheet of the iodised paper in the argentiferous solution for five minutes, and then soaking it in distilled water for about twenty minutes to remove all excess of nitrate of silver, and drying it. The great beauty of Mr. Stewart's pictures consisted in the aerial perspective and the gradation of tints preserved, as also in the development of the deep shadows. It does not appear to us that this fine effect at all depends upon the preparation of the paper, but on the prolonged exposure allowed in the camera obscura. "In exposing for landscape," says Mr. Stewart, "throw aside all consideration for the bright lights, and limit the time entirely to the dark and feebly-lighted parts of the view." If this plan was generally adopted, we should find far less of that unnatural contrast between the high lights and the deep shadows which now deform even our best photographs.

Mr. Peter Fry, who is also an exhibitor of some views in the Pyrenees, states that he adopts a far more simple mode of manipulation, offering many advantages to the traveller. Papers are prepared with very weak solutions, so that they are covered with a pure iodide of silver, to which the slightest addition of nitrate of silver will give sensibility. Papers might be iodized in England previously to a three months' travel. A small quantity of a very strong solution of nitrate of silver, and the same of gallic acid are the only exciting agents required. In the morning as many pieces of paper as are thought to be necessary for the day are rendered sensitive. A few drops of the strong solution of the silver salt are added to some pure water, and they are washed with this on one surface, and placed in their frames. The pictures are obtained, and they are developed on the traveller's return at night with very little trouble. Thus a very small addition to the ordinary luggage is required, and at any place all the operations can be very easily performed. Sir William Newton has adopted the practice of copying the negatives on a paper similar to that on which they were obtained. His positive paper is prepared with from seven to ten grains of nitrate of silver to one ounce of distilled water—the iodide of potassium being in equivalent proportions. It is excited by the aceto-nitrate solution, and exposed to light for from five seconds to half a minute, and developed by gallic acid. By this the process of copying is exceedingly facilitated, and in almost any state of weather it can be carried on, and even by good artificial light successfully pursued.

Blanquet Everard and Gustave Le Gray have for some time adopted a process not very dissimilar to that of Sir William Newton in its general character. Their positive pictures are of a very uniform tint, and of a fine black or dark violet colour, which adds much to their beauty. This colour is produced by the following method, according to M. Le Gray. The paper for the positives is prepared with muriate of ammonia and nitrate of silver. When a blue-black is desired in the darkest parts, the whites of the picture are allowed to assume a clear violet tint before it is removed from the sunlight. For a pure black a still more decided violet colour should be obtained; and for an olive black the whites should even pass into a sepia tone. The pictures are first washed in ordinary water to remove all the free nitrate of silver or to convert it into a chloride. It is then placed in a bath, prepared in

the following manner:—Chloride of gold, 1 grain; (distilled water, 1000 grains; hydrochloric acid, 25 grains. This solution clears all the white parts, and the sepia or olive tints pass to black. When the blacks are perfectly clear, and all the details of the negative develop, the picture is well, and quickly washed in several waters, to remove all traces of acid. This is very important, since any adhering acid occasions the decomposition of the hyposulphite of soda, and by precipitating sulphur destroys the picture. A little ammonia, added to the water, effectually neutralises the acid. It is then placed in the bath of hyposulphate of soda, composed of one part of that salt to six of water, and completed in the usual manner. When properly prepared, these photographs have all the air of fine mezzotint engravings.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MONTH.

ANTIQUITIES.

Bohn's Antiquarian Library: Yule-Tide Legends, edited by Thorpe. 5s. A Brief Description of the Map of the Ancient World, preserved in the Hereford Cathedral. By S. Bannister. 12mo, 1s. 6d. Colchester Castle, built by a Colony of Romans. By the Rev. H. Jenkins. 8vo, 2s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Bohn's Standard Library: Foster's Life. Vol. II., 3s. 6d. Jamieson's Cyclopædia of Modern Religious Biography. 5s. The Ladies' Drawing-room Book, with Illustrations. 4to, 10s. 6d. Personal Memoirs of the late Daniel Webster. 8vo, 1s. Memoirs of Fra Dolcini and his Times. By Marietti. Post 8vo, 10s. 6d. Autobiography of an English Soldier in the United States Army. 2 vols., 21s. The Life of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington. Vol. II., 8vo, 6s. Woman's Record, or, Sketches of all distinguished Women. By Sarah J. Hale. Imp. 8vo. The Life of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. By Donald Macleod. 12mo, 7s. 6d.

DRAMA.

Notes and Emendations to the Text of Shakespeare's Play, from Early MSS. Corrections copy of the Folio, 1632. By J. P. Collier. 8vo, 14s. St. Cyprian; or, Dorothy's Fortune. By Douglas Jerrold. 1s.

EDUCATION.

The Illustrated London Practical Geometry. By R. S. Burn. 8vo, 2s. First Lessons in Arithmetic. By Hugo Reid. 8vo, 2s. The First Six Books of Euclid, with numerous Exercises. 12mo, 2s. Armstrong's English Composition. Part II. 12mo, 2s. Bohn's Classical Library: Lucan's Pharsalia. Translated by Riley. 5s. Boardman's Pupil Teacher's Historical Geography. 12mo, 1s. 6d. Johnston's Elementary School Atlas. 4to, 7s. 6d. The Little Child's Book of Divinity. 18mo, 1s. Arnold's School Classics. Cicero, Part 4, 5s. 6d.

Euripides, Hippolytus. 12mo, 3s. Sophocles, Antigone. Part 3, 12mo, 4s. Catalogue of Greek Verbs. By J. Baird. 8vo, 14s. Murphy's Bible Atlas. Coloured outlines. 8s., 1s. 6d. Synoptical Table of French Genders. By E. B. Vallent. Crown 8vo, 1s. Adlard and Palmer's Royal Illustrated Historic Copy-books. Part I., 4to, 1s. The Elements of our Faith: a Catechism. By the Rev. H. E. C. Cobden. 18mo, 4d. Hints on Early Education. By a Mother. 18mo, 5d. The Juvenile Reading-book. By C. Kemmion. 12mo, 1s. Novel Drawing and Writing Copies. Oblong 4to, 4s. A Glance at the Heavens; or, Modern Astronomy. By the Rev. T. Pynes. 12mo, 1s. Young's Key to the Rudimentary Treatise on Arithmetic. 12mo, 1s. 6d. Mechanics and Mechanism. By Robert Scott Burn. 8vo, 2s.

FINE ARTS.

The Details of Gothic Architecture. By J. K. Colling. Vol. I. 4to, 12s. 6d. Guizon on the Fine Arts, their Nature and Relations. Trans., 8vo, 14s. Art-Education at Home and Abroad. By G. W. Yapp. 12mo, 2s. 6d.

HISTORY.

The History of France for Children. By Viscount Cranborne. 2s. 6d. Eminent Characters of the English Revolution Period. By L. A. Jones. Cr. 8vo, 7s. 6d. Prentice's History of the Anti-Corn-law League. Vol. I. 7s. Universal History on Scriptural Principles. 6 vols. fcap. 8vo, 31s. 6d.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Illustrated Natural History. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, with 400 designs by Harvey. 12mo 8s. 6d.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Homes of American Authors. Small 4to, 25s. It's for the Best: a Cornish Tale. By W. Hughes. Post 8vo, 2s. 6d. The Mayflower. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe. 18mo, 1s. Uncle Tom's Cabin. Illustrated by George Cruikshank. Post 8vo, 3s. 6d. Facts and Fancies; or Random Sketches. By F. Rowland Young. 18mo, 1s. 2d. Clara Stanley; or, a Summer among the Hills. 18mo, 2s. 6d. Demetrius, the Importer. Translated from Merline. Cr. 8vo, 1s. 4d. Light and Shade. By Anna Bruce. Fcp. 8vo, 6s. The First Lieutenant's Story, by Lady C. Long. 3 vols., post 8vo, 3s. 6d. The Cap Sheaf, by H. Myrle. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d. Trusta and Greenwood's Tell-Tale. 12mo, 1s. Nights in a Block-house. By H. C. Watson. 8vo, 8s. The Beggar Boy. By T. Gumpert. Translation. Square, 1s. Romance of Student Life Abroad. By R. B. Kimball. Crown 8vo, 6s. 6d. The Sheltering Vine. By the Countess of Northesk. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. Ruth, a Novel. By the Author of "Mary Barton." 3 vols., post 8vo, 31s. 6d. The Holly Tree. By J. E. and M. Sergeant. 12mo, 1s. 6d. Alice Montrose. By Maria J. McIntosh. 3 vols., post 8vo, 31s. 6d. The Essays on Political and Social Science. 2 vols. 8vo, 21s. Music and Friends. By W. Gardiner. Vol. III. 8vo, 13s. Hours with the Ladies, &c. By a Lady. Fcp. 8vo, 4s. Passion and Pedantry: a Novel. Three Vols., post 8vo, 31s. 6d. The Scarlet Book, with Illustrations. Fcp. 8vo, 6s. 6d. The School for Dreamers. By T. Gwynne. Post 8vo, 10s. 6d. Ellen Lutwidge. A popular Tale. By Mrs. Toogood. 12mo, 1s. 6d. Claremont Tales. Royal 12mo, 1s. 6d. The Conceited Fig. Royal 18mo, 1s. The Cottage Lamp. Cr. 8vo, 1s. 4d.

POETRY.

National Illustrated Library: Pope's Homer's Iliad. Vol. I., 2s. 6d. The Poet's Dream, with Illustrations. Fcp. 8vo, 3s. 6d. Ancient Irish Minstrelsy. By W. H. Drummond. Crown 8vo, 9s. Forest and Fireside Hours. By W. S. Gibson. 8s., 2s. 6d. M'Cormick's Beauties of Modern Sacred Poetry. Fcp. 8vo, 3s. 6d. The Poet's Treasury. By H. Stirling. Fcp. 8vo, 1s. Christian Ballads and Poems. By the Rev. A. C. Cox (Connecticut). 18mo, 3s. Morias: a Poem. By V. Cr. 8vo, 1s. [Lady's Bay, and other Poems. 12mo, 2s. 6d.]

SCIENCE.

Bohn's Scientific Library: Bridgewater Treatise. By Chalmers, on Nature. 5s. Schoeller and Medlock's Elements of Natural Philosophy. 2s. 6d. Mineralogy and Geology. 4s. 6d. Italian Irrigation. By R. B. Smith. 2 vols., 8vo, 24s. A Rudimentary Treatise on the Power of Water. By J. Glynn. 12mo, 2s. Social Science. 2 vols. 8vo, 21s. Abalt's Principles and Practice of Linear Perspective. 8vo, 6s. On the Production of Precious Metals. By M. Chevalier. Trans. 2s. 6d. Incitement to the Study of Steam and the Steam-Engine, and a Practical Examiner for Engineers. By William Templeton. 8vo, 5s. 6d. Wöhler's Analytical Chemist's Assistant, from the German of Oscar. M. Lieber. Fcp. 8vo, 6s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Letter to the Archbishop of Dublin, on Miss Sallou's "Sisters of Mercy." By the Rev. W. G. Cookeley. 8vo, 6d. Genesis and Geology. By Denis Crofton, B.A. 8vo, 2s. Jesus. Two Sacred Allegories. By L. Payne. 18mo, 1s. The Faithful Promiser, and Morning and Night Watches. 32mo, 2s. Papal Supremacy Refuted. By W. Flewker, Esq. 8vo, 2s. Psalmody Britannia: a collection of Psalms, Anthems, Chants, &c. By Edwin Flood. 8s. Books. Royal 8vo, 18s. Holy Bible, with Notes. Edited by the Rev. J. A. Giles, and T. Wilson. Part I., 4to, 2s. 6d. Nearness of the Second Coming of Christ. 2d. Berridge's Christian World Unmasked. By Guthrie. 12mo, 2s. 6d. A Stranger Here. By the Rev. H. Bonar. Fcp. 8vo, 5s. Cyclopædia of Religious Denominations. Crown 8vo, 5s. Dissertations on Orthodox Communion. By W. Palmer. 8vo, 10s. 6d. Christian Ethics. By R. Wardlaw. 12mo, 5s. The Sufferings and Glories of Christ. By D. Brown, 8vo, 8s. Sermons. By the Rev. J. H. Krane. Vol. I., post 8vo, 5s. The Vine brought out of Egypt. By the Rev. N. J. Moody. 12mo, 2s. 6d. History of the Jesuits. By G. B. Nicolini. 12mo, 5s. 6d. Letters to the Protestants of Scotland. By Sir G. Sinclair. Fcp. 8vo, 7s. 6d. A Key to the Mystery. By Edward Richer. 12mo, 2s. The Bible and the Working-Class. By A. Wallace. 12mo, 2s. 6d. The Development of Antichrist. By A. Bouar. Fcp. 8vo, 3s. 6d. Christian Beneficence. By the Rev. Dr. Dick. 12mo, 2s. Faber's Revival of the French Empire Anticipated. Fcp. 8vo, 2s. A Manual of Buddhism. By R. S. Hardy. 8vo, 12s. Sunday and Sabbath. By W. H. Johnstone, M.A. Fcp. 8vo, 7s. 6d. Lectures, Selections, &c. By the Rev. H. McVie. Fcp. 8vo, 6s. Telegraphic Sign that the End is Near. 12mo, 2s. 6d. The Rev. C. Dodgson's New Tests of Orthodoxy. By Joseph Birch, M.A. Fcp. 8vo, 6d. Modern Popery; its Strength and Weakness. By the Rev. T. Birks. 8vo, 6d. Sabbaths from the Creation. 8vo, 6d. [Female Piety. By J. A. James. 12mo, 4s. Altar Stones. 32mo, 6d.]

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOPOGRAPHY.

Visitation of the Seats and Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain. By J. B. Burke, Esq. Vol. II. 21s. Seven Wonders of the World and their Associations. With Illustrations. Fcp. 8vo, 3s. 6d. A Tour of Inquiry through France and Italy. By E. Spencer. Post 8vo, 21s. Scenes and Impressions in Switzerland and the North of Italy. By the Rev. D. F. K. Drummond. Post 8vo, 15s. Paris, after Waterloo. By James Simpson. Post 8vo, 5s. Tappan's Step from the New World to the Old. Two vols., 12mo, 12s. Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England. Part II., 4s. Wanderings in the Land of Israel in 1846-51. By John Anderson. 12mo, 1s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Children of Light. By C. Chesworth. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d. Ferguson's Tables of Interest. 12mo, 2s. 6d. Letters from Ireland. By Harriet Martineau. Post 8vo, 6s. 6d. Spalding's History of English Literature. 12mo, 3s. 6d. The American Receipt-book. By A. S. Wright. Cr. 8vo, 5s. Gatherings from Nature. 4to, 21s. The Jewels. M. A. S. Barber. 18mo, 1s. Barth's Natale; or, the Broken Spring. Trans. 18mo, 1s. The Theatre; its pernicious tendency. By W. Reddie. 12mo, 1s. 6d. The Ladies' Workbook. 4to, 2s. 6d. Scott's Contents and Teachings of the Catechisms at Rome. 2s. 6d. A Practical Treatise on Business. By E. T. Freedyer. Cr. 8vo, 4s. 6d. Hill's Manual for Godfathers and Godmothers. Fcp. 8vo, 3s. Mayor's Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening. 4to, 40s. Napoleon the Third. By Guérinot. Cr. 8vo, 2s. 6d. Ocean Flowers and their Teachings. 8vo, 21s. The Priest and the Curate. By C. Sinclair. 12mo, 1s. Debtor and Creditor; a Biographical Episode. Post 8vo, 6d. Flowers in their Season: a Floral Record of the Month. No. I. Imperial 8vo, 3s. 6d. On Sanatory Improvement. By C. W. Johnson. 8vo, 1s. Moral Savatary Economy. By H. MacCormac. 12mo, 1s. Sans Changer, the Real Basis of the Morality of Public Men. 8vo, 1s. The War of Parties, and Conflict of Rival Interests. 8vo, 6d. The Burial Service, as performed at the Funeral of the Duke of Wellington. By Joshua Warren. 4to, 1s. Universal Library of the Best Authors. Part I. to VI. 1s. each. A Farmer's Budget. 8vo, 6d. [Family Medical Guide. By Medicus. 18mo, 2s. The Art of Skating. By Cyclos. Post 8vo, 2s. [Spoon on Trial by Jury. 8vo, 7s. 6d.]

NEW BOOKS, &c.

NOW READY, MR. DOD'S PEERAGE, &c.
New Edition for 1853; thoroughly revised, with many improvements.
MR. DOD'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, AND KNIGHTAGE, is the only record of the Birth-places, Education, and Public Services of Titled persons; and the only Peerage which contains biographical statements respecting every Bishop; every Lord of the Court of Session; every Privy Councillor of Great Britain and of Ireland; every Knight of the Bath; every Knight of St. Michael and St. George; every Knight Bachelor of Great Britain and of Ireland; every Knight's Widow; and every person who by courtesy bears the prefix of Lord, Lady, or Honourable. Foolscap 8vo, handsomely bound cloth, gilt, price 10s. 6d.
WHITTAKER and Co., Ave-Maria-lane.

THE AUSTRALIAN AND CALIFORNIAN
GOLD DISCOVERIES, and their probable Consequences; or, An Inquiry into the Laws which determine the Value and Distribution of the Precious Metals: with Historical Notices of the Effects of the American Mines on European Prices in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries. In a Series of Letters. By PATRICK JAMES STIRLING, F.R.S.E., Author of "The Philosophy of Trade."
Edinburgh: OLIVER and BOYD. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

EXTRACTS from the DIARY of a HUNTER-MAN. With Illustrations by T. SMITH, Esq.
"Out-and-out the best work on hunting for the last fifty years. Full of original and useful information."—Sunday Times.
Also, by the same Author, price 3s., cloth, "THE LIFE of a FOX." Written by Himself; with Illustrations by T. SMITH, Esq.
"A history of the birth, education, and course of real escapes from about a dozen celebrated county packs of hounds by as many exes."—Era.
WHITTAKER and Co., Ave-Maria-lane.

FAMILY ADVENTURES.
By the Author of "The Fairy Bower."
The FAIRY BOWER; or, the History of a Month. A Tale for the Young. Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 6s.
THE LOST BROOD; or, the History of another Month. Second Edition. Two Volumes. Fcp. 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
LOUISA; or, the Bride. Fcp. 8vo, cloth, 6s.
SONGS AND HYMNS for the NURSERY: adapted to original Music. Small 4to, cloth, 3s. 6d.
London: J. & C. MOSELEY, 6, Paternoster-row; J. Masters, 78, New Bond-street.

SOYER'S MODERN HOUSEWIFE: an entirely new, enlarged, and illustrated edition. All those who have food to cook, ought to buy this book.
Also, the 8th Edition of
THE GASTRONOMIC REGENERATOR; including economical Receipts for the Author's Kitchen at home.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

THE NEW PUBLICATIONS OF MESSRS. HURST and BLACKETT,
Successors to Mr. Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street,
1. MEMOIRS of the COURT and CABINETS of GEORGE the THIRD. From Original Family Documents. By the DUKE of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS, K.G., &c. 2 vols. 8vo. With Portraits. (Just ready.)
2. A TOUR of INQUIRY THROUGH FRANCE and ITALY, Illustrating their present Social, Political, and Religious Condition.—By EDMUND SPENCER, Esq., Author of "Travels in European Turkey." 2 vols. 8vo.
3. AUSTRALIA AS IT IS: its Settlements, Farms, and Gold Fields. By F. LANCELOT, Esq., Mineralogical Surveyor in the Australian Colonies. 2 vols. 8vo.
4. REVELATIONS of SIBERIA. By A. BARNES, Esq., Author of "Travels in Siberia." 2 vols. 8vo.
5. AUTOBIOGRAPHY of an ENGLISH SOLDIER to the UNITED STATES' ARMY. 2 vols. 21s.
6. ADVENTURES of the CONNAUGHT RANGERS. Second Series. By W. GRATTAN, Esq., late Lieutenant Connaught Rangers. Two Volumes. 21s.
THE NEW NOVELS.
1. THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER; or, the Days we Live In. By Mrs. GORE. 3 vols.
2. THE LIEUTENANT'S STORY. By Lady CATHERINE LONG, Author of "Sir Roland Ashton," &c. Three vols.
3. CASTLE AVON. By the Author of "Emilia Wyndham," &c. Three vols.
4. BROOMHILL; or, the County Beauties. Three vols.
"Broomhill" is clearly the work of no ordinarily gifted person—a refined intelligence and an intimate knowledge of good society are discernible in every chapter."—Globe.

THE CONCEITED PIG.
With Six Illustrations by Harrison, engraved on wood.
London: J. & C. MOSELEY, 6, Paternoster-row.

THE YOUNG LADIES' GUIDE to ARITHMETIC; containing the Application of each Rule, by a variety of Practical Questions, chiefly on Domestic Affairs: with a Method of Making out Bills of Parcels, Book Debts, Receipts, &c. By JOHN GREIG. New Edition. Revised and Corrected by S. MAYNARD. 12mo, 2s. cloth.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

NO MORE CRYING AT LEARNING TO READ.—New Works by WM. MARPIN, Esq., Editor of "Peter Parley's Annual Holiday Book," &c.
The INTELLECTUAL PRIMER. 100 Cuts, 1s. 6d.
The INTELLECTUAL READER. 200 Cuts, 3s.
The INTELLECTUAL SPELLING-BOOK. 1s.
The INTELLECTUAL GRAMMAR. 1s.
The INTELLECTUAL EXPOSITORY. 1s. 6d.
"The most beautiful practical and complete set of elementary works ever issued."—Art Union.
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co. Full allowance to Schools.

EWING'S PRINCIPLES of ELOCUTION;
thoroughly Revised and greatly Improved by F. B. CALVERT, A.M., of the New College, Edinburgh, and the Edinburgh Academy. In order to give freshness and interest to this popular work, numerous extracts have been expunged, and replaced by others of equal or superior merit; and specimens are introduced of the distinguishing styles of Jeremy Taylor, South, Barrow, Chalmers, Robert Hall, Foster, and others.
"The work is without a rival in its own department in the whole range of school books."—Britannia, Oct. 30, 1852.
OLIVER and BOYD, Edinburgh. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., London.

THE MARVELS of SCIENCE,
AND THEIR TESTIMONY to HOLY WRIT.
A Popular Manual of the Sciences.
By S. W. FULFORD, Esq.
Dedicated, by permission, to the King of Hanover.
"A very delightful and charming book."—Sun.
"It converts into eloquent descriptions problems which once perplexed the whole genus of mankind."—Britannia.
HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers (successors to Henry Colburn), 13, Great Marlborough-street.

BUTTER'S ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING-BOOK and EXPOSITORY. 15th Edition. Price 1s. 6d. bound.
BUTTER'S GRADATIONS in READING and SPELLING, upon an entirely new and Original Plan, by which Dissyllables are rendered as easy as Monosyllables. 37th Edition. Price 1s. 6d. bound.
BUTTER'S GRADUAL PRIMER. With Engravings. 26th Edition. Price 6d.
Sold by SIMPKIN and Co., Whittaker and Co., Longman and Co., Hamilton and Co., London; Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh; J. M. Gresham, Dublin.

ON CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. By ALFRED B. MADDOCK, M.D.
"We recommend the work with the greatest confidence, and entertain no manner of doubt that it will be the means of saving thousands from a premature grave."—Court Journal.
SIMPKIN and MARSHALL, Paternoster-row.

WHAT SHALL I DO WITH MY MONEY?
or, Thoughts about Safe Investments. "Exceedingly useful to parties desirous of ascertaining the best mode of investing their money."—Herald's Journal.
By post, of the author, T. S. HARVEY, 12, Pall-mall East, for 1s. 6d. bound. Sold by D. STEEL, 2, Spring-garden.

VOLUME II. of the JOURNAL of GAS-LIGHTING for 1851 and 1852 is now complete. Price 28s., bound in cloth. This Journal has been established for Four Years. It is published on the 10th of each month, and contains authentic records of every improvement in the manufacture and distribution of Gas, and of the progress of Gas-Lighting.—Office, 32, Bucklersbury. Sold by G. HEBERT, 68, Chancery-lane.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

New Work by the Author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," &c.
Just ready, in Three Volumes, post 8vo.
VILLETTE. By CURRER BELL.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE SCHOOL FOR FATHERS."
Now ready, in one vol., post 8vo, price 10s. 6d.
THE SCHOOL FOR DREAMERS.
By T. GWYNNE.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

DR. CUMMING'S EXPOSITION of GENESIS; being a continuous Commentary on the Chapters read on Sunday Mornings in the Scottish National Church, Crown-cloth. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D. Fcap. 8vo, price 5s., cloth.
SCRIPTURE READINGS on the BOOK of EXODUS.—The First Number will be published on the 1st of February, and continued Monthly. Price 4d.
JOHN F. SHAW, 27, Southampton-row, and 21, Paternoster-row.

Octavo, cloth, price 4s.; or, with Hartley's Preface, 5s.
SWEDENBORG on HEAVEN and HELL; being a Relation of Things Heard and Seen.
SWEDENBORG'S TRUE CHRISTIAN RELIGION; or, the Universal Theology of the New Church: a complete Body of Divinity. With Indexes, 914 pages, 8vo, cloth, price 10s. 9d.
SWEDENBORG'S APOCALYPSE REVEALED. 2 vols. 8vo, cloth, price 12s.
Sold for the Swedenborg Printing Society (established 1810), and sent carriage free by W. NEWBERRY, 6, King-street, Holborn.

FINE MODERN ENGRAVINGS, Cheap.—
The First Appeal, The Last Appeal, the Heart's Mingivings, by Frank Stone; Momentous Question, by Miss Setchel; Sunday, and Sale of the Pet Lamb, by Collins; Cromwell's Family Interceding for the Life of Charles I., and Last Moments of Charles I. All the original Engravings may now be had, the whole eight for Two guineas, or separately 7s. each, published at Eight guineas. Apply to THOMAS BOYS, 407, Oxford-street; or may be had through the Printers.

MESSRS. ACKERMANN and CO. have the honour to announce they have in hand, in the most finished style of tinted Lithography, size 22 by 16 inches, THREE GRAND HISTORICAL SUBJECTS, from the originals which they exhibited of the FUNERAL CEREMONY of the late DUKE of WELLINGTON, during and following the late WAR in Spain, at CHILSEA HOSPITAL; the PROCESSION of the CAR at AYLESFORD HOUSE; the INTERIOR of St. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL during the Service. The pictures have been submitted to, and met the complete approbation of, her Most Gracious Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Price, the series of three, highly coloured, 42s.
London: ACKERMANN and Co., 38, Strand; by appointment to her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the Royal Family.

MODELLING in LEATHER.—SOHO
BAZAAR, Stand 127.—Specimens superior to any in London. Oak tint leaves, hardening composition, and all materials connected with the work, wholesale and retail. Price list forwarded on receipt of postage stamp.—Lessons (by Mrs. GILBERT, 13, Soho-square (late Dobbie and Co.).

HAIR MEMENTOS.—ARTIST in HAIR.—
DEWDNEY sends to LADIES resident in any part of the Kingdom a BOOK of SPECIMENS for Two Postage Stamps. He also beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in fine gold, Hair Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Chains, &c., at charges the most moderate.—DEWDNEY, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

THE WELLINGTON BROOCH.—MESSRS. W. H. KERR and Co. (late Chamberlain and Co.), Manufacturers to her Majesty, have published an excellent Likeness of the illustrious Warrior, by W. B. Kirk, Esq., B.A., R.H.A., in PARIAN, enclosed in a neat morocco case. To be had of most of the respectable china and silversmiths' establishments in the kingdom, and at the Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester. White, blue, black, or cameo colours, same price. Free by post, on receipt of order payable to W. H. Kerr and Co., for plain, 5s. 6d.; and gilt mounting, 10s. 6d.

MR. WILLIAM BROOKES, PATENT AGENT, Radnor Chambers, 73, Chancery-lane, London.—Provisional Protection and Patents procured for the United Kingdom; also, Patents for America, France, &c. Designs Registered.—N.B. Mr. B. having, for upwards of 15 years, been engaged in all matters relating to patent property, can render material assistance to inventors.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £10 10s. GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house, for those advertised at lower prices are foreign work. On receipt of a post-office order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent free. Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, free, for 2d.

HAWLEYS, Watchmakers and Goldsmiths, 120, Oxford-street, and 284, High Holborn; from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street.—Elegant Gold Watches, Jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, with all the latest improvements, £3 10s.; Silver Watches, with movements equal to the above, £2 5s.; a written warranty given with each Watch; solid fine Gold Chains, from 30s. each. Established upwards of half a century. The only genuine firms of the name in London.

AMERICAN CLOCK WAREHOUSE, celebrated for the largest assortment of AMERICAN CLOCKS, imported directly, and warranted to keep correct. In all instances they are put up and seen that they give the most perfect satisfaction. Prices as low as 12s.; Eight-day Clocks, 30s. Also every variety of American Wares. By ROGERS and CO., 545 and 546, New Oxford-street.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London.—The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, fiddle patterns, 7s. 4d. per ounce; Queen's patterns, 7s. 6d. per ounce. The following are the weights received by us, but the articles may be had, lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce.—
FIDDLE PATTERNS. QUEEN'S PATTERNS.
oz. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.
12 Table Spoons 30 7 4 11 0 12 Table Spoons 40 at 7 6 15 0 0
12 Dessert ditto 20 7 4 7 6 12 Dessert ditto 25 7 6 9 7 6
12 Table Forks 30 7 4 11 0 12 Table Forks 40 7 6 15 0 0
12 Dessert ditto 20 7 4 7 6 12 Dessert ditto 25 7 6 9 7 6
2 Gravy Spoons 10 7 4 13 4 2 Gravy Spoons 12 7 6 4 10 0
1 Soup Ladle 10 7 4 13 4 1 Soup Ladle 12 7 6 4 10 0
4 Sauce ditto 10 7 10 3 18 4 4 Sauce ditto 12 8 0 4 16 0
4 Salt Spoons (giltstrong) 1 0 1 0 4 Salt Spoons (strong gilt) 2 2 0
1 Fish Spoon 10 7 10 3 18 4 1 Fish Spoon 12 8 0 4 16 0
12 Tea Spoons 10 7 10 3 18 4 12 Tea Spoons 14 8 0 5 12 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs .. 0 15 0 1 Pair Sugar Tongs .. 1 5 0
A Pamphlet, illustrated by Wood Engravings, and containing the weights and prices of the various articles required in family use, may be had on application, or will be sent, post free, to any part of the British dominions.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

IF YOU REQUIRE FAMILY ARMS, send name and county to the HERALDIC OFFICE. Fee for search and Sketch, 3s. 6d., or postage stamps; Crest on Seal, Signet Rings, &c., 1s. 6d.; Arms, with Name on a Plate, for Books, 21s.; Arms Painted, impaled, quartered, &c. Heraldic Presses, for stamping deeds, paper, books, &c., 15s. H. SALT, Heraldic Office, Great Turret-street, Lincoln's-inn.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR STAMPING Arms, Crests, Coronets, or Initials on Paper and Envelopes, at HENRY RODRIGUE'S Stationery and Mount Book Warehouse, 21, Piccadilly. Good cream-laid Adhesive Envelopes, 4d. per 100; cream-laid Note, full-size, five quires for 6d.; thick Ditto, five quires for 1s.; Letter-paper, 4s. per ream; Foolscap, 9s. per ream; Sermon Paper, 4s. 6d. per ream; Black-bordered Note, 4d. per quire, 6s. per ream; Black-bordered Envelopes, 1s. per 100; Best Sealing Wax, 4s. per lb. All kinds of Stationery equally cheap. Card case, elegantly engraved, and 100 superior Cards Printed, for 4s. 6d.—Observe, at HENRY RODRIGUE'S, 21, Piccadilly, London.

"Come and trip it as you go
Upon the light fantastic toe,
And in thy right hand bring with thee
Mirth and youthful jollity!"—MILTON.

BALL SUPPERS PROVIDED ENTIRE in Town or Country, by Messrs. PURSELL, Cornhill, including wines, and the hire of plate, linen, china, glass, and attendance; seats, tables, awnings, lights, and evening collants. Musicians of talent and instruments supplied. All the Parisian novelty in invitation stationery; bouquets and floral decorations of all kinds. Bills of fare sent per post for any number required, or a competent person sent to take orders. An elegant display of bric-a-brac for selection. Juvenile parties furnished on advantageous terms.—Messrs. PURSELL, Cornhill, near Exchange (only).

METCALFE and CO'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth-brush searches thoroughly into the divisions, and cleanses them in the most extraordinary manner. Hairs never come loose. Is peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleanses harmlessly in one-third the time. An immense stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at METCALFE, BINGLEY, and CO'S only Establishment, 209, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, LAMENESS, &c., for the cure of which read a pamphlet, which will be sent post free, to persons sending their address, with three stamps, in a letter, paid, directed to Mr. CARRUTHER'S Dispensary, King's-cross, London. Persons in justice to the afflicted should peruse this pamphlet, its post being small, but probably the eventual effect invaluable.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE, by J. T. STONE, containing the First Rudiments of Music, simply and clearly explained, followed by Forty-eight Exercises on Single and Double Notes, Seven Preludes, Forty-eight Lessons on favourite Airs, Twelve Chants, and Four Hymns; forming together forty-two pages full music size. Price 4s. postage free.
London: BREWER and Co., 23, Bishopsgate-street Within.

OSBORNE'S EVENING DEW, for the Pianoforte.—Now ready, price 3s., second edition of this successful piece, dedicated to Lady Jane Stanhope.
"The most elegant pianoforte piece Mr. Osborne has yet written; and to our mind, far more pleasing than his celebrated 'Flute des Perles.'"—Musical Review.
Also, Mr. Osborne's last Composition for the Piano, THE SUN-BEAM. 3s. CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S ALBUM for 1853, just published, exquisitely illustrated in Colours by Brandard, and containing a great variety of entirely new Music of every description for the Ball-room. Splendidly bound in watered silk, price 12s. This Album will be found even more attractive than any of its predecessors.—CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S KING PIPPIN POLKA, beautifully illustrated, price 3s.—"One of the most sparkling Polkas ever written."—Musical Review. Also, the Third Edition of D'Albert's celebrated SONTAG POLKA, as sung by Madame Sontag. Price 3s.—CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S FLOWERS of the FIELD and LA BELLE SUISSE WALTZES, each 4s.—Solos or Duets, "La Belle Suisse" opens with the Rans des Vaches, followed by a sweet Tyrolienne. All the waltzes in this set are good, but the first must become a universal favourite. The Flowers of the Field Waltzes are so pleasing that they have already taken a place side by side with 'Faust' and 'Dewdrop' by the same popular composer."—Musical Review.—CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S IRISH QUADRILLES, Price 3s.—IRELAND; a new set of Quadrilles on Irish Airs. "The most enlivening and spirited Quadrille M. D'Albert has ever written. A fit companion—or, perhaps, a formidable rival—to his celebrated Scotch set."—Herald. Also, the "Topsy Quadrille," on Negro Melodies. Illustrated in Colours, by Brandard, 3s.—CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

C. MILSOM, Jun., Author of the "Beaufort Polka" (which appeared three times in the "Court Circular") has lately composed a SONG entitled THIS HEART HATH LONG A STRANGER BEEN Sung by Mr. LOCKEY.—To be had at ADDISON and HOLLIER'S, 210, Regent-street; and all music-sellers.

JULLIEN'S ALBUM for 1853.—Now ready, containing all the most popular DANCE and VOCAL MUSIC of the Season, JULLIEN'S ALBUM for 1853, beautifully illustrated by Brandard. The contributors to this highly-successful work include the following celebrated names:—Angelina, Lindley, Macfarren, Brinley Richards, Leslie, Maynard, Baker, Walcott, Barrett, Koenig, and Jullien. Price, in illuminated covers, 12s.; in French embossed covers, 21s. JULLIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street.

JULLIEN and CO'S MUSICAL PRESENTATION and CIRCULATING LIBRARY combined. Terms of Subscription Three guineas per annum. The principal feature which distinguishes this Library from all others is, that the subscribers, besides being liberally supplied on loan during the year with all standard and new vocal and pianoforte compositions, are also presented with such valuable and useful music year gratis, which may be selected by themselves during the term of subscription. Prospectuses forwarded free, on application to JULLIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street.

CZERNY'S 101 EXERCISES.—NEW EDITION, edited by CHARLES W. GLOVER, with Twenty-one Original Preludes, in the principal Major and Minor Keys, &c.; Gleanings of Melody, a selection of Twelve Popular Italian Airs, 1s. 6d. each; or the Complete Set, 12s.; Blight's Cornetoon Tutor, Book 1, 4s.; Book 2, arranged as Duets, 5s. Postage free.—BREWER and Co., 23, Bishopsgate-street Within.

THE SUNSHINE of OUR HOME.—At the Concert lately given at Croydon, the accomplished vocalist, Miss Dolby sang this favourite song, which was re-demanded by general acclamation. Words by J. E. CARPENTER. Music by EDWARD LAND. 2s.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE. Edited by CZERNY. 33rd edition, 48 large folio pages, 4s.—"It is sufficient to say that the present edition is the 33rd, and that it is the work of a master pianist, that he has SOLD and ASSIGNED all his COPYRIGHT and INTEREST in the DAME DURDEN QUADRILLES to the Messrs. ROBERT COCKS and Co., of New Burlington-street, London. (Signed) J. BLEWITT, 61, Spencer-street, 14th January, 1853."

MR. CRIVELLI begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public that the Third Edition of the ART of SINGING, enlarged and newly arranged in the form of a Grammatical System of Rules for the Cultivation of the Voice, may be had at his residence, 71, Upper Norton-street; and all the principal Music-sellers. The Second Part will be ready in January.

PIANOS and HARMONIUMS, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street. Every variety of both Instruments for sale. Full descriptive lists of the Harmoniums, with the prices, and all particulars, sent free of postage, on application.—50, New Bond-street.

HERR KÖNIG'S CORNETS-A-PISTONS.—JULLIEN and Co. have just received a large assortment of the newest Cornet-a-pistons manufactured by the Messrs. Antoine Courtois, of Paris, the whole of which are carefully examined and approved by Herr König. Price of the best, with case, £8 8s.; also, from £3 3s. upwards. Lists of prices, with drawings of the instruments, sent free, on application to Jullien and Co., 214, Regent-street.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERY, 224, REGENT-STREET, and 433, WEST-STRAND. DAGUERRETYPE MINIATURES, Plain, Coloured, and for the Stereoscope. Prospectuses on application, or by post. *Terms moderate.

THE GAME of the RACE, or STEEPLE-CHASE.—This amusing and exciting game can now be procured at the Inventor and Manufacturer's, Fancy Repository, 380, Oxford-street, from a few pence to ten guineas. Rules forwarded for a stamp. Trade supplied. Also, all kinds of French, German, and English toys; games, puzzles, &c., and fancy articles of every description from all parts of the world, far too numerous to catalogue. American India-rubber toys, and the pantomime heads in great variety. MERRY'S, 380, Oxford-street.

MECHI'S CHESSMEN, in Ivory, Bone, and Wood, 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, the best and cheapest; which may also be said of his Backgammon, Draught, and Chess Boards; Carriage Boards and Pegs, Cushioned Bagatelle Tables, Pope Joan Boards, Work Boxes, Desks, Pocket-books, Writing and Envelope Cases, Dressing Cases, Tea Caddies, Table Cutlery, Sheffield Plated Ware, Pen-knives, Scissors, Clothes, Hair, and Tooth Brushes; Combs, Razors, Strops, &c. Quality of all articles first-rate.

BERLIN NEEDLEWORK.—SELLING OFF.—Ladies and the Trade are informed that GIBBS'S very LARGE STOCK of BERLIN PAPER PATTERNS, Silks, Fancy Goods, and Materials for Needlework are now for SALE, at Half-Price, as he is giving up that business, and requires the premises for other purposes. The whole Stock must be cleared in a short time.—GIBBS'S German and French Warehouse, 7, King-street, St. James's-square.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERs, LUSTRES, and TABLE GLASS.—F. and C. OSLER respectfully invite an inspection of their choice and extensive Assortment of Glass Chandeliers, of new and elegant designs, for Gas or Candles. Chimney Lustres and Table Glass of their own manufacture. A large and varied collection of ornamental Glass of the newest and most beautiful description, suitable for Christmas Presents.—44, Oxford-street; Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1809.

PRICE'S DISTILLED PALM CANDLES. 12lb. Weight and the Box for 9s., can now be had from all dealers. Miracles of evidence taken before the Select Committee on the West Coast of Africa.—Laid down by the Slave-trade in Palm Oil.
Query 1588. Is it the fact that the SLAVE-trade has decreased in proportion as the trade in Palm Oil has increased?—Mr. Clegg: Yes, it is.
Query 1596. What policy would you recommend, from your observation and experience on the coast, as best calculated to promote civilisation in Africa, and put down the Slave-trade?—Captain Bailey: It would be best to increase the legitimate trade in Palm Oil.
See "Blue Book," August 5, 1842, pages 89 and 103; and for Account of the Manufacture, see "Exhibition, Jury Report," 1 Vol. ed., p. 622; and see pages 694, 620, and 629.—Belmont, Vauxhall, Surrey.

TO INVALIDS.—A Fellow of the College of Surgeons, with a delightful residence 100 railway miles from Town, wishes for a NERVOUS or otherwise INVALID inmate. Terms, inclusive, 200 guineas.—Address, Messrs. LANE and LARA, 14, John-street, Adelphi, London.

A BENEFICED M.A., near a Midland City and Station, has VACANCIES. Brothers and Sons of Clergymen preferred. His number small. Terms moderate, without extra. References of high character. Address, D. D. C., care of Messrs Dawson and Sons, 74, Cannon-street, London.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—By voluntary contributions, affording a Home Clothing, Education and Maintenance to Children of those once in prosperity, orphan, or aged.
The Half-Yearly Election takes place on 11th FEBRUARY next. New Subscribers are entitled to vote.
Subscriptions and donations gratefully received by Messrs. Spooner Attwoods, and Co., Gracechurch-street; and by EDWARD FREDERICK LEEKS, Secretary. Office, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

HOME EDUCATION, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Mr. J. J. HART, having been engaged in Classics Tuition for more than ten years, and having had the honour, during that period, of teaching in numerous highly distinguished families, is desirous of receiving into his Family Four Young Gentlemen to Board and Educate. As this is chiefly intended for those young gentlemen who, from a delicate constitution, or other causes, are unable to bear the close confinement of a scholastic life, particular attention will be paid to the health of the pupils, and every exertion made to promote their comfort, so as to render their residence at Tunbridge Wells of a home character. The course of instruction will be the same as that pursued at the principal public schools, and will include the Greek and Latin Classics, and Mathematics, together with those studies which form a polite Education. For further particulars and references, apply to Mr. J. J. HART, 1, Park-villas, Tunbridge Wells.

CITY of LONDON HOSPITAL for DIS- EASES of the CHEST.—Under the Patronage of her Majesty the QUEEN and his Royal Highness the PRINCE ALBERT, K.G., &c. President.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Cardigan.
The Committee of this Institution urgently appeal to all the friends of the charity, and to the public at large, to aid them, with their active and liberal assistance on the occasion of the forthcoming Festival.
The exterior of the new Hospital is now entirely completed, and rapid advances are making in finishing the interior. It is expected that the building will be fit for the reception of patients in the month of June next.
Hitherto all the instalments have been met without any debt having been incurred, but a further sum of £6000 is required to complete the building and furnishing of the Hospital; and if this sum be not obtained, either it must remain unfurnished and unoccupied, or the future progress of the Institution must be embarrassed by a large debt.
Deeply sensible of the imperative necessity which exists for increasing the means of relieving these prevalent and fatal diseases, the Committee most earnestly appeal for aid, and they hope that their application will be met with every ready response, so that they may be enabled to open the Hospital for the reception of Patients at the earliest possible period.
H. EDMUND GURNEY, Treasurer.
Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, at 65, Lombard-street; the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay and Co., Messrs. Coutts and Co., and Messrs. Ransom and Co.; and by the Secretary, Mr. Richard P. Porter, at the Hospital, 6, Liverpool-street, Finsbury.—21st January, 1853.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Established 1825.
FIVE BONUSES have been declared: at the last, in January, 1852, the sum of £131,125 was added to the Policies, producing a Bonus varying with the different ages from 24 to 55 per cent on the Premium paid during the five years, or from £5 to £12 10s. per cent on the sum assured.
The small share of Profit divisible in future among the Shareholders being now provided for, the Assured will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, without any liability or risk of partnership.
On Assurances for the whole of Life only one-half of the Premiums need be paid for the first five years.
POLICIES effected in this Office will not be invalidated by service in the Militia or Yeomanry Corps.
INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.
Claims paid thirty days after proof of death, and all Policies are indisputable except in cases of fraud.
The Accounts and Balance Sheets are at all times open to the inspection of the Assured, or of any person who may desire to assure.
Further information can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—To Bank Managers and Bank Officials.—The Directors of the United Guarantee and Life Assurance Company desire to give notice to Gentlemen holding appointments in Banks, that they have resolved upon the following advantageous terms for Policies of Guarantee:—To make no charge whatever for the Guarantee Policy, if a Life Assurance be effected for twice the amount of Guarantee. To forego the payment of the reduced Guarantee Premium altogether, after five years, where the Life Assurance is for an equal amount; and, after ten years, if for half the amount of the Guarantee. Guaranteed Policies granted independent of Life Assurance, on a graduated reduction of Premium. No charge for Stamps.—For Form of Proposal application is requested to JAMES KNIGHT, Secretary. Offices, 36, Old Jewry, London.

PROUT'S TORTOISESHELL COMBS.—Every description of Plain or Ornamental Combs, unequalled in style, quality of work, variety of choice, and moderation in price.—PROUT, Brush and Comb Maker, 229, Strand, London, seventh house from Temple-bar.

TO STRAW BONNET MAKERS.—WANTED, to work on the premises, some FIRST-RATE HANDS, to do only also, those who can block and finish off their own work. Constant employment will be given to good hands.—Apply at VYSS and SONS', 76, Wood-street, Cheapside.

THE LADIES' ROYAL WATERPROOF OVER-SHOE, to be genuine, must bear the stamp of "GODFREY and HANCOCK," Patentes, 3, Conduit-street, Regent-street.
"This comfortable and distinguished Ladies' Over-shoe, now so much in vogue with the elite, surpasses all other Gaiters yet invented for durability, lightness, and flexibility."—Blackwood's Magazine.
GODFREY and HANCOCK, Shoemakers to her Majesty.

SILKS, FRENCH MERINOES, and various FANCY DRESSES, in great variety, and at the most Reasonable prices.
Patterns for inspection to any part, postage free.
Address BEECH and BERRILL, the Bee Hive, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road.

SILKS and EVENING DRESSES (patterns sent free to any part of the Kingdom.)
1-wide Glacé Silk £1 3 6 the full dress
1-wide Checked or Striped ditto 1 7 6 —
1-wide Rich Brocade ditto 1 15 0 —
A superior Evening Dress (any colour) from 0 10 9 —
Real French Merino. French Silk, 0 3 9 —
WHITE and COMPANY, 192, Regent-street.